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# THE TIMES

The unmaking of  
the President:  
Four pages inside

## President Nixon prepares to resign

The American people waited in suspense last night to hear President Nixon announce on television that he was signing office. Speculation that he might merely be planning a temporary handover to Mr Gerald Ford, the Vice-President, vanished when Mr Thomas P. O'Neill, the House Democratic leader,

said that Mr Ford would be sworn in as the thirty-eighth President at the White House this afternoon. Evidence that the Senate, as well as the House had been lost caused the final collapse, well placed sources said. The defection of men like Representative John Rhodes and Senator Tower sent Mr Nixon reeling and forced him to relinquish the presidency, retained less than two years ago by a landslide. In the Senate, a "Sense of the Congress" resolution was introduced recommending that Mr Nixon should not be prosecuted if he resigns. This will not be legally binding without the agreement of Mr Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor.

## Mr Healey outlines new wealth and gift taxes planned to secure greater economic equality

By Margaret Stone  
Two new taxes, aimed at greater redistribution of wealth, were outlined yesterday by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said that, with little or no increase in living standards until the energy crisis had been fully absorbed, the wealthy will have to make additional sacrifices.

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asset would be net of the outstanding tax liability. For people in the higher tax range, and the top rate of tax, including the investment income surcharge is now 98 per cent, the Government sees "considerable force" in the argument that they should not be subject to both the surcharge and the new wealth tax. The likelihood is that the liability will be limited to whichever of the two taxes is the higher.

## Mr Ford expected to be sworn in at White House today

Jim Fred Emery, Washington, Aug 8  
President Nixon is set to announce his resignation in a television broadcast tonight (early Friday, London time). The White House left Nixon to make it official, the first firm word that it would be resignation rather than a temporary handover to Mr Gerald Ford, the Vice-President, came from Representative Thomas O'Neill, the House Democratic leader.



Mr Ford, still Vice-President, leaves home for his office yesterday.

## Senate move on immunity from legal prosecution

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Aug 8  
Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts introduced a "sense of the Congress" resolution to the Senate today recommending that Mr Nixon should not be prosecuted if he resigns. The resolution, if it passes, would have no legal effect but it would clearly influence the Attorney General and prosecutors in their examination of the case.

Senator Brooke, a Republican and the only black in the Senate, was the first Republican senator to call for Mr Nixon's resignation last year. Like many other members of Congress he has been concerned lately with the question of protecting Mr Nixon from the prosecution and imprisonment if he resigns.

The speed at which events have moved has put an end to the idea that Congress might pass a special bill of amnesty in exchange for the resignation. That suggestion was itself rejected by many influential members of Congress, who argued that the American people would not accept the justice of such a flagrantly partial measure.

Others maintained that the President could only be granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for a confession of guilt, or at least the publication of the case against him in a way which would convince the people of its soundness. This was the course followed at the time of the Agnew resignation. It is believed that the President has at least been informed of the proposal for a sense of the Congress resolution. The details of a legally binding arrangement to spare him prosecution would have to be worked out between his lawyers and Mr Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor.

Mr O'Neill said he had learnt that Mr Ford would be sworn in as the thirty-eighth President at the White House on Friday afternoon. Mr Nixon, Mr O'Neill believed, would hand in his resignation shortly thereafter, as Secretary of State, is designated law to receive such resignations.

Mr Ford's mood was officially described by his spokesman as one of businesslike dispatch. It was reported to be urgent, appearing with an inaugural address he planned to make on the White House East lawn tomorrow evening.

Mr O'Neill's comment followed immediately upon the White House announcement that "the President of the United States" would meet this evening with various congressional leaders, before making a televised address to the nation. It was assumed that Mr Ziegler, a press secretary, in making a terse announcement, meant that Richard M. Nixon would still be "the President of the United States" at the time of a broadcast. It was officially left unspecified as to what the broadcast would contain. But beyond this apparent effort to wring the last ounce from what is left of the Nixon presidency, it was the overwhelming belief among politicians that Mr Nixon had accepted that he was finished.

Mr Ford, still Vice-President, leaves home for his office yesterday. Mr Ford, still Vice-President, leaves home for his office yesterday. Mr Ford, still Vice-President, leaves home for his office yesterday.

The two taxes were a wealth tax, which would be an annual tax on all assets, including houses, of £100,000 and over, and a capital transfer tax on gifts, which would be cumulative with a starting point of £15,000, and which would replace existing estate duty provisions.

Although the taxes are redistributive in intent, there will be no specific bonus to lower-paid workers as a result. The only direct beneficiaries will be widows, who will certainly be better off under the new capital transfer tax than under estate duty. At the top end of the scale, ceiling limits are likely to be introduced to prevent a punitive doubling-up of the new wealth tax with the present investment income surcharge.

The Green Paper on a proposed wealth tax is a consultative document only, but Mr Healey made quite clear that the example of a £100,000 threshold for the tax was "the whitest thing in the Green Paper". The starting level is twice as high as had been originally envisaged when the Labour Party began its preparatory work on a wealth tax.

At that level less than 1 per cent of the adult population would be subject to the wealth tax: one estimate is one in 400. Nearly three times as many would have been liable if the Labour Party had stuck to its original threshold of £50,000.

In view of the importance and difficulties of the introduction of such a new form of taxation, the Government has decided to set up a Commons select committee to decide the exact shape of the tax. It is hoped that it will report in time for legislation to be introduced in the 1976 Finance Bill. The capital transfer tax will apply retrospectively to Budget

Day, March 26, 1974, except where deaths have occurred since then but before the introduction of the autumn Finance Bill. During that interim period existing estate duty rules will apply.

As it is a more broadly based tax, and a cumulative one (apart from £1,000 of gifts made each year) the rates, particularly in the lower ranges, are well below the present estate duty rates. Initially the yield from the new tax will be less than from present estate duty because of the exemption for widows.

Gifts between husbands and wives both in life and at death are exempt from the new tax which will mean a big saving in what were death duties for widows.

Another important difference between estate duty and the capital transfer tax is the elimination of estate duty reliefs for owners of agricultural land and woodlands. The special 45 per cent reduction for estate duty is to be withdrawn, although the Government is considering continuing some relief for full-time farmers.

The particular difficulties of farmers and small businesses is also recognized in the wealth tax proposals. Despite pointing out that "it is a matter of argument whether the sale of a business, or part of a business, would lead to a loss of efficiency from a national point of view or the opposite", the Green Paper admits that some people will have difficulty in paying an annual wealth tax on assets that it is difficult or undesirable to sell.

For people in that category, largely farmers and entrepreneurs, one solution suggested is that the wealth tax liability (plus interest at a commercial rate) could be deferred until the owner sells the assets, dies or retires. The subsequent valuations of the

worth £50,000 to £70,000 by 1979. He emphasized that the Conservative Party was not opposed to the taxation of capital in principle. "What we do oppose", he said, "is a set of damaging additional imposts to be combined with already penal and comprehensive taxes". The Liberal response was more restrained. Mr John Pardoe, spokesman on economic affairs, supported the principle of the gift tax, and said that he was surprised only that it had taken so long for the Government to introduce such a sensible Liberal proposal. As far as a wealth tax was concerned, if it was to redistribute wealth and not simply an act of petty jealousy, Liberals would support it. But an efficient wealth tax ought to need all other forms.

There ought to be no further need for the investment income surcharge, corporation tax, land development tax, or estate duty.

## BBC man killed and five reporters wounded by Turkish land mines

From Paul Martin  
Nicosia, Aug 8  
A British camera crewman as killed and five British and American journalists were wounded by Turkish land mines on the approach road to Nicosia.

The mines had been laid by the Turks during the night when they consolidated their hold on the village, which forms part of the new western front line. The four-car convoy of British journalists was on its way to Laphios where several British residents have been caught behind the Turkish lines. Their cars ran over the mines on the outskirts of a village.

Mr Frederick Stoddart, aged 40, a television sound technician with the BBC, was killed when his car exploded and was hit in the chest. As he lapsed he cried to his colleagues: "I have had it, please look after my wife." After the first explosion the other nine journalists leapt out of their cars. As they

scrambled across the road another mine went off. Mr Christopher Morris, a BBC correspondent, was hit in the left shoulder. Mr Simon Dring of BBC Television, was hit with shrapnel in the legs and Mr Paul Roche, a photographer with the Associated Press, lost his left eye. Mr Lefkos Christodoulides, who was working for The New York Times, suffered a shrapnel wound in the stomach and Mr Dring, bleeding from his leg and wounds, gave an "on-camera" interview as he was carried away on a stretcher by Turkish soldiers. Although badly wounded, Mr Christodoulides drove Mr Morris and Mr Roche down the winding road to the Greek front line. There they were transferred to a Greek ambulance

## Mr Callaghan seeks deeds not words over Cyprus

From A. M. Rendel  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Geneva, Aug 8  
The second stage of the Cyprus conference between Britain, Greece and Turkey began this evening in Geneva against a background of stormy clouds and a possible walk-out by the Greeks.

Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, delivered himself with marked restraint of one of the year's most deliberate understatements when he told a crowded press gathering shortly after arrival that obviously the terms of the ceasefire declaration of July 30 had not been fully carried out. This time he wanted to see words matched by deeds, he said. But when invited to name the culprits he said that it was not for him to allocate guilt or blame. He gave, however, a clear enough warning to the Turks that their advances in Cyprus must now stop, if the conference was to have any hope of reaching agreement. "We have put our names to the July 30 declaration", he

## The rest of the news

- Post workers' pay: 'Special case' increase lifts total to £31
- Taverne backing: Liberals offer of TV time in return for Commons support
- NUT demand: Increase of £2,500 sought for head teachers
- Spying denied: Role of naval officers in trawlers
- Orange Order: Supporters jailed for having explosives
- Food prices: Cost of some eggs and bacon to rise
- Opera: Stand-in singer's mother in tears as she listened
- Italy: Legislation drawn up to fight political terrorism
- S Vietnam: Signs of imminent communist offensive
- Middle East: Call up of Egyptian reserves reported
- Angola: Eight reported dead in Luanda rally
- S Africa: English-language editors divided on press code
- Cricket: Wickets tumble on rain-affected Test match pitch at Lord's
- Bernard Levin: Why our giants must chain their appetites
- Election: David Howell in pious hope of a better balance in politics
- Singapore: Four-page Special Report
- Finance: United Dominions Trust profits more than halved
- Inflation: Wholesale price rises hit US hopes

### Good times are here again.

## Zurich-10.00 hrs.

## Geneva-10.10 hrs.

Zurich. A total of 30 flights a week from London Heathrow, with a new 10.00 hrs. departure daily.  
Geneva. A total of 23 flights a week from London Heathrow, with a daily departure at 10.10 hrs. Also twice a week from Manchester, Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.35 hrs.  
Basle. Daily at 17.40 hrs. from London Heathrow.  
Your travel agent or British Airways shop will tell you more.

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We'll take more care of you.

## Shell profits up to £248m

The Royal Dutch-Shell group crossed its net income from £23m to £248.2m in the second quarter of this year after making a £52m provision against possible further losses in its nuclear venture in the United States. Business News, page 23

## Soldier charged with murder after shooting

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast  
A British soldier was charged with murder last night after the killing on Wednesday evening of Patrick McElhane, aged 23, a Roman Catholic. He had been taken from his home in Co Tyrone by men in army uniform and was later shot in the chest.

The Army, which did not disclose the man's death until three hours afterwards, gave only the barest details of the incident yesterday. But politicians from both communities have been expressing anger at what happened. Mr John Taylor, one of the most right-wing "loyalist" Assembly members, declared that the Army's account was insufficient for Ulster people. Mrs Bernadette McAisley has asked Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to open a public inquiry.

The dead man's mother gave a long interview yesterday in which she recounted in detail how men in uniform called at the family home, near Pomeroy, and ordered her son out. The Army did not comment on her allegation. According to Mrs McElhane, two men in uniform came to the door shortly after six o'clock. On said: "Come you out, young fellow, we want a word with you." Mrs McElhane said her son left peacefully. Outside there were about a dozen men. Mrs McElhane said she heard her husband shout from outside the house: "Maggie, poor Paddy is shot dead. He's lying dead in the meadow." Then, according to Mr McElhane, he was ordered back into the house.

The couple said their son was a quiet man who took no part in politics and the RUC confirmed yesterday to the best of their knowledge he had never been a member of any illegal organization. The police and the Army said they were carrying out separate investigations. Mrs McElhane said the police, who had taken measurements in the field where the shooting had not asked for any statements from her or her husband. The Army would say only that a man was shot dead in the field and that there were no casualties among the security forces. Booby trap torch: The alertness of a soldier in Londonderry yesterday morning saved him and a companion from serious injury (our Londonderry Correspondent writes). A patrol saw a torch similar to the type used by the Army lying on the roadway at a checkpoint at Great James Street. He called a bomb-disposal officer who found that a 3oz charge of explosive had been wired to go off when the torch was switched on.

Baldur von Schirach dies at 67  
Berlin, Aug 8—Herr Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth leader and later Gauleiter of Vienna, died today aged 67. Kriv on the Mosel river. He served 20 years in Spandau prison for war crimes. Obituary, page 18

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# 'Special case' rise of 11 1/2% will boost postmen's pay to £31

By Alan Hamilton  
Labour Staff

Post Office workers have accepted a "special case" pay offer which will take the basic weekly rate of a postman above £30.

The deal follows acceptance from Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, during the latter days of Phase Three pay controls, that postmen and associated grades had fallen so far behind general wage levels that they were entitled to a special "catching up" award beyond Phase Three limits.

Increases averaging 11.5 per cent will go to the staff involved, most of whom are members of the Union of Post Office Workers. The maximum rate for a postman will go up from £27.81 to £31.01 a week, for a higher grade postman from £30.78 to £34.32, for a telephonist from £26.38 to £29.41, and for a telegraphist from £29.82 to £33.25.

The rises, negotiated with the Post Office last month, were accepted in a UPW ballot of 200,000 workers, by a majority of more than 35 to one. Subject to government approval the new rates will be backdated to June 4; postal workers had their last increase in January, when they were awarded increases within Phase Three.

Post Office staff hope for a further increase before the end of this year. Talks are in progress between the Post Office and all its unions, on London-weighting increases for

all white-collar and manual staff in the capital.

TV workers' 19 per cent rise: Members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians working for the 15 independent television companies are to get pay increases of 19 per cent by an agreement reached yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

The settlement, backdated to July, paves the way for talks on London weighting. Involving the three companies with ACTT members in the capital, Thames, London Weekend and ATV. Strikes by Thames technicians halted programmes twice for an hour this week. It is understood that after the company had protested the union agreed that the action would not be repeated.

The increase on basic rates for 3,600 technicians will absorb threshold rises. A spokesman for the companies said the negotiators had borne in mind the companies' present revenue position.

Radiographers' strike spreads: More hospital X-ray technicians yesterday joined the strike called by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, in support of their demand for direct pay talks with the Department of Health (the Press Association reports).

At Swansea 32 radiographers at Morriston and Singleton hospitals, carried out their strike threat but one remained on call for emergency cover.

# Safety tests on schools may delay reopening

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Many schools may have to delay reopening next month because safety inspections of high alumina cement beams cannot be carried out in time. Local authorities have been urged by the Government to examine all buildings in which the cement has been used.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities is seeking an urgent meeting with ministers to discuss the situation. It fears that the cost of inspecting all the buildings at risk, let alone the cost of replacement, will be enormous.

Because of the possible danger to children, many authorities are closing a large number of schools. Eight have been closed in Knowsley, Merseyside, and eight in Leeds, where eventually 32 schools may have to be vacated.

The association said yesterday that it was unlikely that all schools could be checked before the holidays end.

An article in yesterday's issue of *Construction News* says that building owners face large bills for testing and repair. Local authorities may get government loans to offset the cost, but private owners are unlikely to receive any compensation.

The British Insurance Association considers that structural deterioration arising from chemical changes in the cement is not an insurable risk but rates as wear and tear.

# Members of Democratic Labour Association to decide whether MP should make pact Liberals 'offer TV time to Mr Taverne'

From Martin Huckerby  
Lincoln

Mr Dick Taverne, QC, Democratic Labour MP for Lincoln, has been offered national television time by the Liberal Party in return for his support for it in Parliament, Mr Cliff Hallows, vice-chairman of the Lincoln Democratic Labour Association said yesterday.

He said the proposal, outlined by Mr Taverne a fortnight ago to his local management committee was that he should vote with the Liberals on major issues. In return, the Liberals would not put up a candidate in Lincoln and would help him with national television time.

Mr Hallows said that any decision would be left to the members of the association. He thought "a fair majority" on the committee favoured a loose alliance with the Liberals, "so long as Democratic Labour does not lose its identity here in Lincoln".

Members of the association are angry at the way news of the move has leaked out. With Mr Taverne in Britain, their agent on holiday and the link with the Liberals still uncertain, they see the announcement as helping everyone but Mr Taverne.

A full meeting of the association is being held on August 27 to decide whether Mr Taverne should accept the Liberal whip. Mr Hallows said he thought the association might vote 60 to 40 in favour of the plan.

In Lincoln yesterday many people viewed the proposal as

a desperate attempt by Mr Taverne to find a solid political base before his majority at the polls disappears. While many of his supporters may approve of the idea, other political parties in the city view his move with delight.

Mr Hallows, however, said he believed that the electorate would approve, including most uncommitted voters, although he acknowledged that some would feel "hurt and betrayed". He said he would be delighted if Mr Taverne took the Liberal whip. "We are so close to the Liberal party in so many of our ideas, I do not see how we can stay more than technically separated".

Mr Frederick Allen, chairman of the Democratic Labour controlled district council, said the proposal would not mean the end of the Democratic Labour Association. "We shall not be Liberals." Other officials of the association, however, are worried lest they should lose support on the shop floor.

Councillor Vincent Copley said he did not think the proposal would be well received in the City. He believed Mr Taverne would do better to keep his identity as clearly Democratic Labour.

Other political parties in Lincoln look on Mr Taverne as a drowning man whose move to the Liberals would be a final attempt to keep his political career afloat. Mr Patrick Mulligan, the Labour Party agent, thought such a move would benefit Labour. Many people would be disillusioned

with their MP. "We have had people telephone in about this, saying they will support us in future."

Mr Philip Newlove, chairman of the local Conservative association, said Mr Taverne had to change horses again if he wanted to remain in politics. He suggested that, if the Liberals' majority, from 13,191 at the by-election to 12,931 at the general election, meant that Mr Taverne's support was dwindling. He added that his organization also appeared to be collapsing.

Mr Taverne will not necessarily be welcomed with open arms by the local Liberals.

Mr Basil Arnold, chairman of the local Liberal association, said he had no contact whatever with Mr Taverne. If there was a general election in the immediate future then his party had agreed not to field a candidate, but he would not go further than say that Mr Taverne might attract some Liberal support if he had accepted the Liberal whip.

Our Political Staff writes: Most Liberal response to the possibility of Mr Taverne's taking the party whip in Parliament after the end of this month was guarded yesterday, with one notable exception.

Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, said he would welcome Mr Taverne if he were to join the Liberal Party, but would feel compelled to object to people receiving the whip who were not Liberal MPs. It was rather like using a vehicle to get to one's destination "without paying your fare".

# Another call from Sir Keith to free industry

By Our Political Staff

Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, continued his fierce, unrelenting crusade at Leith Town Hall, near Edinburgh, last night. As in his Upminster speech in June, his warnings and criticisms were directed to his own party as well as to his political opponents.

"Ever since the war", he said, "industry has been debilitated by well meant but damaging political policies." As a result of three decades of almost continuous inflation and erratic government intervention, British industry was in such a weakened condition that large sections of it could soon come near to collapse unless something is done to remedy the harm.

"I say this", he went on, "with full awareness of the seriousness of what I am saying. Things are worse than most of us in Parliament realize, worse even than many people inside industry fully grasp."

That dismal prospect had not been brought about, he maintained, by the failings of private industry. "People who could not tell a leather from a lawnmower and have never carried the responsibilities of management never tire of telling British management off for its alleged inefficiency."

Yet, "considering all the obstacles placed in its way by governments and unions, British industry has done remarkably well and deserves combined congratulation and commiseration, not blame."

Among Sir Keith's list of what he terms the "fruits of three decades of semi-socialism" is an anti-business climate "fueled by socialist unions, media, universities". Clearly he believes the Conservative Party has not been unaffected and the purpose of his speeches is to change the policy of his party and to influence public and political attitudes towards private industry.

Tory election hopes, page 16

# SDLP chief criticizes Labour on Ulster

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast

Mr John Hume, the Social Democrat and Labour Party former Minister of Commerce in the Northern Ireland Executive, said last night that the White Paper on Ulster published last month was a "non-policy", designed to get Labour through the next election.

Since the Executive collapsed during the Protestant strike, last May the SDLP has been becoming increasingly frustrated with efforts made by Mr Northern Ireland, and Mr Hume said the Northern Executive was a "solution involving a government run by both communities".

Speaking in Londonderry on the eve of the third anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Ulster, Mr Hume said the Government choose withdrawal from Northern Ireland consultative committees, exactly the same situation as in the past, with "loyalists" in control, who would be able to return to an Administration with loyalist supremacy under the mantle of a democratic majority.

Faced with the same choice as during the Protestant strike—confrontation or withdrawal—the Labour Party would choose withdrawal.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Faulkner issued a policy document for his new Unionist Party. In it he and his colleague reject the Council of Ireland project.

The Sunningdale agreement, under which the Executive was set up, stipulated that there should be an inter-governmental council to assist the republicans aspirations of the minority in Northern Ireland.

# Degree board rebuff to private college

By David Walker  
of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Courses in law, economics and government, to be run to degree standard at the privately financed university college at Buckingham, have been denied official recognition.

Professor Max Beloff, principal of the "Independent University", has announced that the Council for National Academic Awards, the degree-awarding body for further education, will not validate any of the courses submitted.

The college approached the council to make its graduates' degrees generally acceptable to the professions, industry and other universities and hoped to receive a royal charter by about 1980. The college intends to stick to its timetable and admit students in February, 1976.

Professor Beloff said the decision was not surprising. "After all", he said, "the CNA was designed for the polytechnics and it cannot be expected to rethink its basic mandate."

Financial pressures will force the college to run its innovative courses without public recognition, and the weight of establishing academic credentials now falls upon the college staff.

# Candidates named

The following prospective parliamentary candidates were named yesterday:

Mr Paul Hayden, aged 50, leader of the Liberal group on Sevenoaks District Council, to contest East Gristead, held by the Conservatives with a majority of 8,577.

Mr John Merritt Bloom, aged 39, Labour, to contest Petersfield, held by the Conservatives with a majority of 9,580.

# NUT says top heads should get up to £9,000

By Sue Cameron  
of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Demands for a pay rise of £2,500 a year for the heads of Britain's largest schools have been made by the National Union of Teachers in evidence to the Houghton inquiry into teachers' salaries.

The union says the maximum salary for heads should be raised to £9,000. It is calling for a £500 increase in teachers' starting salaries to bring them to a minimum of £2,000. Over the past few years teachers have had their workload increased and have also been subjected to extra strain because of the disrespectful attitudes of pupils, the union says.

The NUT evidence, shown that this March nearly half the teachers in the country were earning less than £2,100 a year. Less than 5 per cent earned more than £3,300.

Teacher reduction opposed: The NUT said yesterday that it would oppose proposals to reduce the teaching force. The proposals are published in *The Times Educational Supplement* today.

# Touch of magic in poetry contest at eisteddfod

From Trevor Fishlock  
Carmarthen

Merlin's magic still works in Carmarthen where legend says he was born. The National Eisteddfod, the annual triumph of the Welsh amateur spirit over the obstacles of finance and logistics, always needs some luck. And as everyone says this is the most successful eisteddfod since the war it is felt that Merlin has a hand in it.

In Carmarthen it is as well to look sympathetically at such superstitious notions. The town still guards the stump of an oak associated with the wizard. A new Merlin's oak was the centrepiece of yesterday's events. It was the prize in one of the two major poetry contests, the competition for the bardic chair. The chair is a throne made from oak four centuries old presented by a Welsh American.

The winner was Mr Moses Glyn Jones, aged 61, a biology teacher, from Mynytho. He beat 14 other poets to win the prize. Fittingly, his subject was "The Magician".

# Vandals damage cross

Coventry Cathedral's 8ft charred cross made from timbers of the fourteenth-century church destroyed by bombing in 1940, was found yesterday with parts broken by vandals. An official said it might be repairable.

# Explosives charge

A man has been charged at Birmingham with conspiracy to cause explosions and will appear in court today. A police spokesman said the case was connected with the seven men already accused of a bombing plot.

# Second view on Essex

Mr Grimond gives his view on Lord Anson's report of Essex University in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. In the same issue Sir Frederick Dainton discusses why students are turning away from science.

# Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS (Symbols are an advancing cold)

NOON TODAY

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	15	W	100	Light rain
Birmingham	14	W	100	Light rain
Manchester	13	W	100	Light rain
Cardiff	12	W	100	Light rain
Belfast	11	W	100	Light rain

**Today**

Sun rises: 5.36 am Sun sets: 8.33 pm  
Moon sets: 12.38 pm Moon rises: 10.22 pm

Last quarter: August 11.  
Lighting up: 9.5 pm to 5.7 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 6.11 am, 6.3m (22.2ft); 6.16 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft).  
Avonmouth, 11.26 am, 11.5m (38.2ft); 11.40 pm, 11.5m (37.6ft).  
Dover, 3.11 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 3.26 pm, 6.2m (20.2ft).  
Noli, 10.16 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 10.37 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft).  
Liverpool, 3.16 am, 8.1m (26.6ft); 3.27 pm, 7.7m (25.3ft).

A depression over the North Sea will move slowly N.  
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, SE, central S, SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands. Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

English Channel: Wind W, moderate, backing SW, fresh; sea moderate.  
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light, backing SW, moderate; sea slight, becoming moderate.

Sea passages: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun; th. thunder.

Amsterdam	15	W	100	Light rain
Berlin	14	W	100	Light rain
Bombay	28	W	100	Light rain
Buenos Aires	18	W	100	Light rain
Calcutta	28	W	100	Light rain
Canton	28	W	100	Light rain
Cebu	28	W	100	Light rain
Hankow	28	W	100	Light rain
Hong Kong	28	W	100	Light rain
Kobe	28	W	100	Light rain
London	15	W	100	Light rain
Lyons	14	W	100	Light rain
Manila	28	W	100	Light rain
Medan	28	W	100	Light rain
Osaka	28	W	100	Light rain
Perth	18	W	100	Light rain
Rangoon	28	W	100	Light rain
San Francisco	18	W	100	Light rain
Singapore	28	W	100	Light rain
Sourabaya	28	W	100	Light rain
Tientsin	28	W	100	Light rain
Yokohama	28	W	100	Light rain

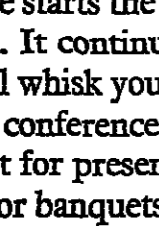
# Council failed

The council failed to reach an agreement on a full range of proposals for a new... (text continues with details of the council's failure to reach an agreement on various proposals for a new...)

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Next time you're in Bristol, Leeds or Middlesbrough, remember the Dragonara Hotel. And stay there. You'll find all the comfort and luxury you'd normally expect only from International Hotels. That's because they have been created by people with world-wide experience in first class hotels. And because they're owned by Ladbrokes, the people who have made it their business to make leisure a pleasure, with Holiday Centres and Holiday Villages in Norfolk, the Isle of Wight and Cornwall, luxury boats on the Norfolk Broads, and Entertainment Centres throughout the country. Each Dragonara Hotel is superbly designed and splendidly equipped, and offers extremely high standards of accommodation and service. Accommodation for example. Guest rooms (there are more than 200 per hotel) have their own private bathroom, direct dial telephone, colour television and a radio. And, of course, comfortable, modern beds.



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Tel: Middlesbrough 48133

Ladbrokes-leaders in leisure

هكذا من الاجل



DLP...riticized...about...lister

Some News...range Order men who...ad explosives...iled for 10 years

Our Correspondent...burgh...ree men, two of whom said...were members of the...Orange Order, were...3 on explosives charges at...High Court in Edinburgh...

possessing explosives with...intent to endanger life and...property had been found no...proven...Lord Cameron told Mr Dougan...that it had been said that he...was a man of strong religious...views...



Elated promenader: Patrick McCarthy outside the Albert Hall, where on Wednesday he stepped from the audience to stand in

Power failure...ops Clacton...ess contest

By Harry Golombek...Correspondent...Clacton in the British...championships stopped...because of a power failure...after...four hours...

Report calls for...more powers in...juvenile courts

By Our Legal Correspondent...Parents should be liable to...fines when their children...commit offences or play truant...the Society of Conservators...Lawyers proposes in a report...published yesterday...

Stand-in singer's mother in tears as she heard on radio

By Kenneth Gossling...Arts Reporter...Patrick McCarthy's...mother was "more shocked...than anything" when she...heard her son, a professional...singer, on the radio for...only two and a half weeks...standing in for one of the...soloists at the Promenade...Concert in London on Wednesday...night...

son, because he has worked so...hard and lived on such a meagre...grant for so long...When he comes home to...morrow and gives me his dirty...laundry I shan't complain at...all...Mr McCarthy stood in for Mr...Allen, the baritone, in Carl...Orff's choral work, Carmina...Burana, before a full house at...the Albert Hall. He was back...in rehearsal for the Arts Coun...cil's Opera for All autumn tour...yesterday at the London Opera...Centre...

"I went along to hear the...concert because this is a...favourite work of mine. I...particularly went to hear...Thomas Allen, a singer I...admire very much" he said...I was standing in the arena with my score...quite near the front where I...always stand...When Mr Allen had to go off...obviously in distress, Mr...McCarthy went backstage and...spoke to officials, explaining...that he was a professional...singer...My legs were unsteady at...first and it all felt unreal, but...I have now accomplished some...thing I would not expect to do...for five or 10 years if at all...to sing at a Prom with Previa...and the London Symphonic...Orchestra. You can't do any...thing more elevated than that...Afterwards, he had "a...couple of jars" at a public...house near by, telephoned to...his parents and caught a No 8...bus back to his room in Bednal...Green Road...

The singer, aged 27, whose...weekly wage is £30 plus...expenses while on tour, said that...friends who were with him gave...him a push to encourage him...to volunteer. He is not expect...ing a rush of offers...He will be able to see himself...for the first time on television...next Sunday in a recording of...the concert...The BEC said yesterday that...Mr Allen, who was feeling well...again, had a deputy, as was...customary. But Dr Christopher...Hood, a baritone in the LSO...chorus, was attending to Mr...Allen and could not go on him...self...

Three children...die in blaze

Three children died yesterday...in a fire swept through their...home in Leyland Road, Burnley...on Saturday...Mr Brian Unsworth...building foreman, grabbed one...of the legs as he leant through...upstairs window, but he was...unable to pull the child from the...living room...The dead are: Craig Wilkin...son, aged 7, his sister, Louise...aged 6, and Lee, aged 3. Their...mother, Richard, aged 4, was...taken to Victoria Hospital...

Some eggs and bacon will...cost more from next week

The wholesale price of most...meat-produced and imported...pork will increase by almost...a pound next week and some...eggs will cost more...Fine Fare, the largest retail...chain of British bacon, said...yesterday that it would prob...ably charge 4p or 5p a pound...extra for middle, back and...ribs cuts. Gammon would be...up by about 4p a pound and...other cuts would be unchanged...Goldenlay Eggs, the largest...egg-marketing group in Britain...expects its large eggs to cost an...extra 2p a dozen. It attributed...the rise to the slaughtering...season promoted by the Eggs...Authority...The Department of Prices and...Consumer Protection made a...native forecast of rises in...meat prices after weeks in...which supermarkets have main...tained fierce competition on...pork broilers...The British Poultry Federa...tion said poultry prices in gen...eral had started to rise. Most...other chickens will cost be...tween 21p and 25p a pound this...week. Frozen turkeys are...firmly steady at 24p to 28p a...pound in shops...Beef is also showing signs of...rising for the first time for...several weeks, but the change will...

Food prices...Hugh Clayton

not be obvious in shops for some...days. The most noticeable rises...will be on steak, particularly rump...which is rising from 95p or £1...for home-killed meat to £1.05...or £1.10...The best value in meat this...weekend will be in English pork...and lamb, especially the latter...The Keymarkets chain has cut the...price of whole and half shoulders...to 39p a pound, while its cheapest...chops will cost 59p. Many inde...pendent butchers have also cut the...price of home-bred lamb so that...in many shops it will be a better...buy than New Zealand...The first cultivated blackberries...are bringing a touch of autumn to...the shops at about 20p or 25p a...pound. Runner beans are still...highly priced at 18p to 25p a...pound, but will soon supersede the...last summer vegetables such as...peas, which are now hard and...cheap at 6p to 14p a pound...A few shops are selling French...beans at about 8p each. Green...and red peppers are down to 23p...a pound and cucumbers have...dropped slightly to 10p to 18p...each. There are plenty of local...spring onions at 5p to 5p a bunch...

Mr Prentice told...criticism of...Nalgo 'unjust'

By Our Labour Staff...Criticism on Wednesday by...Mr Prentice, Secretary of State...for Education and Science, of...the industrial action by local...government staff in London...now called off, was repudiated...yesterday by the union's...leader...Mr Geoffrey Drain, general...secretary of the National and...Local Government Officers'...Association (Nalgo), said in an...open letter to Mr Prentice that...his remarks were inaccurate...and unjust and he asked for a...withdrawal...Mr Prentice said the strikes...had caused hardship and criti...cized the moderate majority...who allowed the militants to...call the tune...Mr Drain said in his letter...that the union's constituent...elements observed complete...constitutional propriety...At one stage a decision to...call off the action was...reversed by Nalgo's annual...conference. As that body con...sisted of about two thousand...members it was inconceivable...that the decision could have...been the work of militants...

Forged notes in West

A London gang is passing...forged £5 notes in the West...Country, now crowded with...holidaymakers. Sixty of the for...geries, described as very good...have been recovered...

Windsor Castle fire

A fire in a kitchen at Wind...sor Castle on Wednesday night...apparently started in flues and...did not spread...

Blaze at fun centre

The roof and facade of the...Happidrome fun centre on...Marine Parade, Southend, were...destroyed by fire yesterday...

Press Council upholds complaint that...an editor failed to express regret

An editor was entitled to...publish information about...municipal expenditure but...though he later published a...letter of correction he failed to...express regret for a misleading...sardine and paragraph, the...Press Council says in an adjudi...cation...The Northern Echo published...report headed "Salary of...Councilism comes under fire"...said that the salary of...Durham council chief reported...to be £182 a week, was to be...verified by shocked councillors...Anxious Liberals had a long list...of pointed questions for a full...council meeting...They wanted, the report said...an explanation for other...extravagant "perquisites sanc...tioned for the 61 councillors by...the ruling Labour group. These...included three home telephones...three document cases (estimated...to cost more than £20 each) and...plans to supply a £4,500 Daimler...and chauffeur for the new...mayor, Mr Jack Ramshaw...leader of the council...His allowance was said to be...about £9,500 and confidential...sources disclosed that to be...made up largely of £1,000 per...sonal allowance, £2,000 for...maintaining, £2,000 for travel...and £3,000 for a private...secretary...At that time Durham City...Council, one of three about to...merge in a new district...authority, had a mayoral allow...ance of only £1,000...

Colonel K. G. Miller, Durham...District Council's chief execu...tive, complained to the editor...that the mayor's allowance of...£1,000 (not £9,500) was the only...money under the mayor's per...sonal control. For travel £1,000... (not £2,000) had been estimated...until a civic car was...obtained...The allowance to the mayor...of the city council was £750...not £1,000, and provision was...made for additional sums for...travel and entertaining. The...document cases cost £5.67 each...A figure of £2,000 was quoted...for entertaining but the council...had included a provisional...£4,500 for hospitality to dis...tinguished visitors and for other...purposes and those moneys...were directly controlled by the...council's treasurer...The commencing salary of...the officer appointed as mayor's...secretary was £1,977 and a pro...visional £3,000 was included to...take account of the full cost of...overheads...The tenor of the report sug...gested that Mr Ramshaw would...control a personal expenditure...of £182 a week, which was...patently inaccurate...Colonel Miller's letter was...published, with two small omis...sions, in the newspaper. An...editorial footnote recalled the...original report and said that a...personal expenditure of £9,500 was...shown under the simple heading...of "mayor" in the draft recom...mendation...On behalf of Durham District...Council, Colonel Miller com...

plained to the Press Council...that the Northern Echo had...published an inaccurate and...misleading report and failed to...apologize...Mr J. D. Evans, editor, told...the Press Council that he...thought the complaint had...arisen because the new district...council leaders were unused to...working with an active oppo...sition. The former rural council...was practically 100 per cent...Labour for decades...The newspaper expected the...Labour majority to answer the...allegations at the council meet...ing on the same day that the...report appeared, but they re...fused any discussion of the esti...mates on the ground that it...would be sub judice as they had...decided to refer the report to...the Press Council...Had they taken the normal...course and answered the al...legations, a full report of what...they had said would have ap...peared...Mr Evans also said that Du...rham District Council's news...sheet had criticized the news...paper and set out in full its...complaint to the Press Council...It did not notify him or give...him an opportunity to reply...The Press Council's adjudica...tion was:...The matter dealt with was of...public interest and the editor...was entitled to publish the in...formation he had received. He...subsequently published a letter...of correction setting out the...facts but failed to express...regret for the misleading...heading and introductory para...graph. The complaint against...the Northern Echo is upheld...

Sister not satisfied by...spy trawler denials

From Our Correspondent...Hull...Despite official assurances...that British trawlers are not...being used as spy ships al...though they sometimes carry...naval officers, the woman who...first raised the speculation af...ter the loss with all hands of...the Hull trawler Gaul, of 1,100...tons, in February, said yester...day that she was not convinced...She is Mrs Beryl Bents, of Steyn...burg Street, Hull, whose bro...ther was one of the Gaul's crew...of 36...She said yesterday: "They...thought we were cranks when...we first raised this matter of...naval officers on board trawlers...At the House of Commons we...were told it was not so, but...now we have been proved right..."...The admission that naval...officers sometimes travel in...trawlers came from Mr Frank...Judd, Under-Secretary for the...Navy, in a letter to Mr John...Prescott, Labour MP for Hull...East. Mr Prescott, with Mr...Kevin McNamara, Labour MP...for Hull, Central, and Mr James...Johnson, Labour MP for Hull...West, each with trawlermen in...his constituency, saw officials...at the Ministry of Defence on...Tuesday...Mr McNamara said yesterday...that they were satisfied that...the Gaul was not a spy ship...and that she was not carrying...a naval officer...He said British trawlers were...not used as spy ships and...did not carry equipment or...staff for intelligence purposes...They were concerned with...trawlermen being put at risk...They accepted, he said, that...some naval staff did go in...trawlers for seagoing experi...ence, particularly if they were...attached to fisheries protection...Mrs Bents said she did not...

know any trawlerman who had...sailed with naval officers but...she had heard of it. She did...not believe that naval officers...went with trawlers for seagoing...experience; the Navy had enough...ships of its own for that...Mr George Andrews, fishing...section officer at Hull of the...Transport & General Workers...Union, said he was satisfied...that the Gaul was not a spy...ship and he was also satisfied...that she was not in Russian...hands. He was concerned that...trawlermen were put at risk...when their ships carried naval...staff...Mr Tom Boyd, head of the...Boyd Line Trawler Company, said...that "Spying is not our busi...ness." The only people they...had taken in their trawlers...were young sub-lieutenants who...really wanted seagoing experi...ence. They had not taken...naval people for many years...but would do so if asked...A Staff Reporter writes: The...Ministry of Defence said yester...day that it had been the prac...tice for some naval officers to...widen their experience by sail...ing in trawlers and merchant...ships, but he denied that any...engaged in military intelligence...The Navy had operated a...fisheries protection service for...British fishing vessels since the...Second World War and it was...naturally better for officers...attached to it to know some...thing about trawlers. The Ice...landic "cod wars" had shown...that they might be called on...for various tasks such as help...ing an injured seaman or assist...ing with a machinery break...down...The ministry could not say if...any naval officers were on...trawlers now, but said that no...more than one or two would...normally be away at any one...time. They did not wear uni...form because it would be un...suitable for the rough trawler...work. There was no question...of trying to disguise them...

Murder charge

Paul Haines, 23, a labourer...was remanded for a week at...Tynemouth yesterday on a...charge of murdering Gary...Shields, aged 6, on Saturday...

Holiday death fall

Mr Charles Wray, aged 76...of Coventry, was found dead...yesterday below a 100ft cliff at...Whitesands Bay, Pembrokeshire...where he was on holiday...

Advertisement for 'BEWARE OF THE ELEPHANT' featuring a cartoon elephant wearing a hat with 'STATE CONTROL' written on it. The text reads: 'The Labour Government is planning to control or take over many of our biggest and most efficient firms. Must this white elephant be let loose on British Industry? A whole range of household goods in the shops come from these threatened firms. To control them by the State will threaten our living standards and endanger our economy. Say NO to the Elephant. His short sight and dead weight will make a shambles of our lives. Issued by Aims of Industry in defence of free enterprise'.



NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Government plans to secure 'greater economic equality'

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the foreword to the Green Paper on a wealth tax, states:

Who will have to pay new charges

GENERAL SCOPE OF CHARGE 7. A person will be liable to tax on all his chargeable assets to the extent that their total value after deducting any liabilities exceeds the exemption limit. The only exceptions from the charge will be such assets as may be exempted in the light of the considerations set out in the next chapter. The territorial scope of the charge is discussed in paragraphs 12 to 15.

INDIVIDUALS

8. It may be argued that from the social point of view the unit of taxation for the purposes of wealth tax should be the family. The family is the basic social unit in private life, and the long-standing rule for the aggregation of the incomes of husband and wife for income tax purposes, although now subject to certain exceptions, still has wide application and normally reflects the realities of the matrimonial partnership. Aggregation of wealth would not necessarily therefore be inappropriate in the circumstances of today. The difference in taxable capacity between single people and married couples would, of course, need to be recognized by means of a higher threshold for the latter. A progressive schedule of rates. On the other hand it can be argued that it would be unfair for the wealth of two people to be aggregated together because they had married, if they had stayed single. It might therefore be preferable to treat each spouse separately and this has in fact always been the case for estate duty. Husband and wife would each be assessed and charged to the tax on his or her own assets, although the same exemption limit and scale. The total of their wealth tax burden would depend on the way their assets were spread between them, the liability being at its lowest if they shared their assets equally.

One of the main purposes of personal direct taxation is to tax in accordance with ability to pay. In this country we have come to think of income as the main yardstick of ability to pay. It is not surprising that the Government's intention is to introduce a wealth tax as one element in the necessary reforms. The Government is committed to the greater social and economic equality which the redistribution of wealth, as well as income. Thoroughgoing reforms are needed in the taxation of capital. As my Budget speech made clear, it is the Government's intention to introduce a wealth tax as one element in the necessary reforms. One of the main purposes of personal direct taxation is to tax in accordance with ability to pay. In this country we have come to think of income as the main yardstick of ability to pay. It is not surprising that the Government's intention is to introduce a wealth tax as one element in the necessary reforms. The Government is committed to the greater social and economic equality which the redistribution of wealth, as well as income. Thoroughgoing reforms are needed in the taxation of capital. As my Budget speech made clear, it is the Government's intention to introduce a wealth tax as one element in the necessary reforms.

Although it has been an accepted feature of the tax systems of many other countries for a long time a wealth tax will be a new departure for this country. It is right that before this new form of taxation is introduced there should be a full public discussion. It is my intention in presenting this Green Paper to lay the basis for a widespread discussion. On some issues, such as the problems, and I hope it will stimulate debate on such matters as the precise form and coverage of the tax, the possible exemptions, limits or ceilings and the rates at which the tax should be levied on successive slices of wealth. We have also to consider carefully the interaction of the wealth tax with other taxes so as to ensure that the total tax liability of any individual is not unreasonable in all his circumstances.

There are areas where the issues may not be altogether clear-cut or where the situation may seem capable of more than one reasonable solution—examples are the treatment of the wealth of husbands and wives or of capital held in trusts. In such cases it is my intention to discuss the issues in detail and to make Britain a fairer place to live in. To achieve this the wealth tax should itself operate fairly. The Government's intention is to set up a select committee of the House of Commons to be set up to consider the matters which I have finally referred to the House of Commons as a whole to approve the precise form of the wealth tax. This Green Paper is the first step towards that decision.

Purpose of the Green Paper

1. A wealth tax is an accepted feature of many other countries' tax systems but it will be a new departure for this country. The Government's intention is to set up a select committee of the House of Commons to be set up to consider the matters which I have finally referred to the House of Commons as a whole to approve the precise form of the wealth tax. This Green Paper is the first step towards that decision.

UNITED KINGDOM COMPANIES AND UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

11. It is not in general proposed to tax companies or unincorporated associations. Although some European countries do so, the Government's intention is to exempt from tax as will pension funds and charities. The assets of a trust which is subject to revocation by the settlor will be treated as belonging to the settlor.

RESIDENCE

12. The Government propose that the imposition of the charge to wealth tax should turn on an individual's residence in the United Kingdom in any fiscal year. For this purpose the tests for determining whether someone is resident for tax purposes will be the same as those used for income tax purposes. Normally a person is either resident or not resident for tax purposes, but where by concession he is regarded as resident for income tax purposes for only part of a year, he might be regarded as resident for wealth tax purposes for that year if the valuation day (see paragraph 66) falls in that part of the year for which he is resident for income tax purposes.

13. A person who is resident in the United Kingdom in any fiscal year will be liable to wealth tax on his worldwide assets: someone with an overseas domicile who has lived here for a substantial part of the year will also be within the charge. It would not, however, be reasonable to charge a person to the same extent if he is not resident in the United Kingdom and someone who is resident and ordinarily resident and who has not lived here for a substantial part of the year. A person who is ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom will be treated as if he were non-resident.

Table with 2 columns: TAX A, TAX B. Rows show tax rates for different asset values.

14. It is not generally the Government's purpose to charge non-residents to wealth tax. They will not be liable on assets of any description held outside the United Kingdom, nor will they be liable on the application of income and capital between what may be a very large number of discretionary objects. In such a case there are no beneficiaries in reference to whose circumstances the charge at the top rate of tax should be abated. The Government consider that while the individual remains alive the charge should be calculated primarily by reference to his circumstances as the trust has any other discretionary trust he had set up had never been made. This will usually be close to the realities of the situation in which the trust was set up and to follow the settlor's wishes. It may however be possible to give a measure of relief by reference to the payment of income actually made to any discretionary object of the trust, although it would be necessary to assume for this purpose that the capital used to produce the income was not actually made to any other discretionary trust, although it would be necessary to assume for this purpose that the capital used to produce the income was not actually made to any other discretionary trust.

15. Appendix 3 contains estimates of the effect of the charge on the value of assets held in the United Kingdom in 1974. These estimates should be used with considerable caution and only after reference to the qualifications which are made in the text. Yet the picture is sufficiently clear to indicate that if the starting point of £100,000 (paragraph 3) were adopted, considerably less than 1 per cent of the adult population would be likely to be affected by the wealth tax.

16. Taxes on wealth are levied in many other countries throughout the world. Appendix 4 contains an outline of the wealth tax in six European countries and of the wealth tax which the Government of the Republic of Ireland propose to introduce.

How other European countries raise revenue from the wealthy

The following tables, Appendix 3 of the Green Paper, show how wealth tax systems work in some European countries. The figures of "percentage yield" give the yield from wealth tax as a percentage of revenue from all taxes in 1971. The sterling equivalents have been rounded after taking the exchange rates for July 1, 1974. The table for the Republic of Ireland presents the proposals given in the White Paper on capital taxation issued on February 28, 1974, and takes into account later modifications.

Table with 4 columns: Taxpayer, Assets covered, Assets excluded, Fixed amount exempt, Tax rates (including ceilings). Rows for SWEDEN, DENMARK, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY.

Basics of charge and relation to other taxes

GENERAL PRINCIPLES 26. In principle wealth tax should be levied equally on the value of the net wealth of an individual or on the value of the net wealth of a trust, whether the trust is held by an individual or by trustees of a trust, whatever the assets may be and however they are held. Difficulties will arise if this principle is not accepted, those who hold their assets in chargeable form will feel a sense of grievance that others equally wealthy are exempt from the charge and economic distortions will be introduced which will benefit those who at the time the tax is introduced own assets which are exempt or assessed at less than their full value. Future purchasers of such assets will not necessarily benefit from any exemption or reduction of value because the price of the assets may tend to increase in order to take into account their favourable wealth tax treatment.

PRODUCTION ASSETS

33. Businessmen would benefit from the limitation of the combined burden of the investment income surcharge and wealth tax to the extent that their businesses were incorporated and they received dividends from them. On the other hand they could benefit from the exemption of profits depending on the exact form that it took. It would be right here to take account of the fact that the business represented a reward for his own personal efforts in the business as well as a return on his capital. This fact, however, is not reflected in his income tax treatment, since his remuneration as a director (if his business is incorporated) or his share of profits (if his business is not incorporated) are now treated wholly as earned income. It is also relevant that a rentier, faced with a choice between a business which will bill which (after allowing a margin for living expenses) exceeds his net income, can sell investments to meet his tax liability, but a businessman cannot do so. The amount of the business which would have to be sold in order that the liability could be met would not necessarily be marketable: a sale large enough to attract a purchaser might be regarded as a sale of the business itself. The tenant farmer's position is little different from that of the businessman generally, but for the farmer the agricultural land is an additional consideration arises at the present time from the current high price of agricultural land and the consequent difficulty of obtaining a return currently obtainable thereon. The Government recognize that the possible consequences of a considerable number of small-time farmers, particularly in the case of the full-time working farmer, would be of considerable importance and require careful consideration with the industry.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER TAXES

The general exemption limit 30. As is clear from Appendix 3, wealth tax on the Continent of Europe is levied on a wider base than that of £100,000 which is assumed in the illustrative rates set out in paragraph 3; the limits for a single person in Sweden are about £3,000 in Finland to about £3,000 in Denmark. However, in these countries the exemption limit is not equivalent to the investment income surcharge; indeed, historically the differential rate of tax for earned income was very much the same and for very much the same reasons as the wealth tax was generally imposed on the Continent. One logical possibility, therefore, would be to substitute for the investment income surcharge a wealth tax with a low threshold; but the administrative difficulties, both for taxpayers and for the Inland Revenue, rule this out in the foreseeable future. It will therefore be necessary to retain the surcharge as a means of collecting tax in addition to that due at the basic and higher rate of income tax from those with moderate amounts of wealth.

ESTATES IN ADMINISTRATION

Special rules will be needed to deal with the wealth tax liability of a decedent's estate (or an intestate) for the period while the estate is in the hands of an administrator. The eventual recipient of such property will be liable in respect of the total amount he receives as if it had formed part of his wealth at each date of receipt. Trustees will similarly be liable on the lines set out in paragraphs 16 to 24. Neither beneficiaries nor trustees will be required to pay tax until the property in question has been transferred to them; but interest at a commercial rate will run on debt during the period from a date 12 months after the date of death. As an alternative the Government will consider allowing a 3-month period from the date of death before the tax liabilities begin to accrue. To deal with the possibility of very long delays in completing the administration of an estate it will also be necessary to provide for the appointment of representatives to make provisional payments of wealth tax on behalf of absent beneficiaries or trustees.

Table with 4 columns: Taxpayer, Assets covered, Assets excluded, Fixed amount exempt, Tax rates (including ceilings). Rows for REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY.

Recognize that, in deciding how far the general principle set out in paragraph 26 should be applied to works of art, etc., there are a number of factors to be considered.

First there are those works which are on more or less permanent loan to public collections; second there are those which are on display in historic houses to which the owners admit the public; and third there are those to which the public has no access at all, but which are of special value. Each category might well call for different treatment. It has also been suggested that historic houses should be exempt. But it would be difficult to single out a house which happened to be historic for treatment different from other houses, and it would be equally difficult in the case of those where a business is being carried on on a commercial basis with a view to the realization of profits, for treatment different from businesses generally. On the other hand the Government are well aware of the fact that the distribution made by the historic houses. The Government recognize the danger that the wealth tax could lead to the dispersal of the national heritage; they intend to ensure that the historic houses which are instead open to the public are more readily available to the public generally. Accordingly any special arrangements for historic houses or works of art, etc., should be conditional on the house being open to the public or on the works of art being on public display, whether in the owner's house or on loan to a public collection, with such modifications as may be necessary to ensure that the objects or research material. One possible solution which the Government will wish to consider is that the historic houses or works of art, etc., should be exempt from the wealth tax, but that the exemption should be conditional on the house being open to the public or on the works of art being on public display, whether in the owner's house or on loan to a public collection, with such modifications as may be necessary to ensure that the objects or research material. One possible solution which the Government will wish to consider is that the historic houses or works of art, etc., should be exempt from the wealth tax, but that the exemption should be conditional on the house being open to the public or on the works of art being on public display, whether in the owner's house or on loan to a public collection, with such modifications as may be necessary to ensure that the objects or research material.

DEDUCTIONS

45. The tax will be charged on net wealth, so that liabilities and mortgages will be deductible from taxpayer's gross wealth in order to establish the net amount on which he will be liable. Insofar however as the value of a car, it will not be allowed as a deduction. If arrangements for deferral of tax in certain circumstances suggested in paragraph 35 were adopted, deferred wealth tax liability would be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxpayer's net wealth.

How value of property will be assessed

46. In principle property will be valued on an open market basis that is to say at the price which it would fetch if it were sold by a willing seller to a willing buyer on the open market on a day on which it is to be valued. The valuation will be made on the basis that the asset is sold in the most advantageous way whether in parts or as a whole. The sum of the values of number of interests in an asset held by different persons will usually be less than the value of the asset as an unencumbered whole. The wealth tax must recognize the fact that the value of an asset in such a situation as it exists, this fact could, however, provide scope for making substantial reductions in the value of assets which are chargeable to tax if the interests were spread among the members of a family to avoid or reduce liability. It is therefore suggested that the value of an asset should be aggregated for the purpose of valuation if they are owned by connected persons, or if the wife, brother, sister, or parent of a trust set up by any of them in which any of them has an interest in the asset. Where interests are aggregated for valuation purposes in this way, it does not matter that they will also be aggregated for the purpose of charging tax on the aggregated value. The value of the asset as a whole will therefore be the value of the asset as a whole. The sum of the values of number of interests in an asset held by different persons will usually be less than the value of the asset as an unencumbered whole. The wealth tax must recognize the fact that the value of an asset in such a situation as it exists, this fact could, however, provide scope for making substantial reductions in the value of assets which are chargeable to tax if the interests were spread among the members of a family to avoid or reduce liability. It is therefore suggested that the value of an asset should be aggregated for the purpose of valuation if they are owned by connected persons, or if the wife, brother, sister, or parent of a trust set up by any of them in which any of them has an interest in the asset. Where interests are aggregated for valuation purposes in this way, it does not matter that they will also be aggregated for the purpose of charging tax on the aggregated value. The value of the asset as a whole will therefore be the value of the asset as a whole.

OTHER ASSETS

Copyrights and patent rights 40. The sale of a copyright or a patent right for a sum of money, in whole or in part, does not normally rank as a capital transaction and the proceeds are subject to income tax. Nevertheless, it may therefore be argued that these assets should not fall within the scope of the wealth tax. On the other hand, if a copyright or patent right is sold for a sum of money, the proceeds are subject to income tax, and the sale of such an asset would be a capital transaction. The Government will therefore consider the possibility of exempting such assets from the wealth tax, but that the exemption should be conditional on the asset being sold for a sum of money, and the proceeds being subject to income tax. The Government will therefore consider the possibility of exempting such assets from the wealth tax, but that the exemption should be conditional on the asset being sold for a sum of money, and the proceeds being subject to income tax.

Pension rights

41. It may be argued that pension rights should be within the charge to the tax, because if one contracts to receive a pension of a certain value, one of whom also has a pension and the other has not, then the former is in a stronger position than the latter. However, these rights are not marketable, and need less circumspection in their valuation than other assets. On the other hand there are strong arguments in favour of exempting pension rights. First, the tax is in general to be limited to realizable assets. Second, pension rights may be regarded as a form of deferred pay. Finally, an social policy of encouragement has long been given to savings which can clearly be identified as savings for retirement, as opposed to savings which are made for the accumulation of wealth in the owner's hands, and it seems reasonable that comparable treatment should be given to pension rights. The Government have decided to accept the case for exemption within broad limits. Accordingly, pension rights under the national superannuation scheme are statutory schemes or an occupational pension scheme approved for income and corporation tax purposes will be exempt. Similar considerations arise in the case of retirement annuity contracts which provide for the payment of a pension for an employed and employed people in non-pensionable jobs. These contracts will be exempt for wealth tax purposes in the extent that, and under the same conditions as, they are eligible for income tax relief.

Quoted securities

50. The value of quoted securities will be found by reference to the same rules as are applied to capital gains tax (section 44 of the Finance Act 1962), i.e., the lower of cost or market value at the time of valuation. The value of quoted securities will be found by reference to the same rules as are applied to capital gains tax (section 44 of the Finance Act 1962), i.e., the lower of cost or market value at the time of valuation. The value of quoted securities will be found by reference to the same rules as are applied to capital gains tax (section 44 of the Finance Act 1962), i.e., the lower of cost or market value at the time of valuation.

Other considerations

51. In principle, owner-occupied houses will be valued at their market value. However, even though capital and rental values do not bear a constant proportion to each other, it might be possible, in order to ease valuation difficulties, to provide that houses (except those very expensive ones) should be valued at a multiple of their annual value for rating purposes if they were held freehold or on a very long lease. A different multiple would be needed for Scotland and for Northern Ireland than for England and Wales.

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Royal Results... The very substantial... earnings were a... £27 million... North American... in the first quarter... on the level of... not concluded... are considered... volumes outs... below the... period of 19... announced... design and supp... expenditure for... for the year of...

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EW TAX PROPOSALS

Noted securities

Unquoted securities will be valued on the basis set out in paragraphs 46 and 47. It may not be necessary to adopt an assets valuation to arrive at a fair value for a company holding...

How wealth charge will be administered

General 58. The wealth tax will be administered under the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by a regional organization. In order to achieve the maximum economy of administration this organization will have very close links with existing Inland Revenue offices. The Inland Revenue will be able to use the information a taxpayer gives one of their offices for the purposes of one tax as a check on the information given to another of their offices for another purpose.

Returns 59. The arrangements for returns will be as follows. Any individual who estimated that his wealth (including the value of any assets he has settled on a foreign trust for the purpose of which he may become liable) exceeded a prescribed fraction of the exemption limit would be required to do so only where it was shown that a taxpayer had deliberately and willfully understated the value of an asset; there would be no question of imposing a return on a taxpayer who had understated the value of his assets provided he had valued them according to the best of his knowledge and judgment.

60. Taxpayers would also be required to give details on his return form of any assets he had settled on a foreign trust and of any unquoted securities which he had held outside the United Kingdom. On the first occasion on which he completed a return the question would apply to any assets which he might ever have held, but thereafter it would relate only to assets he has last return. He would also have to give details of any payments he had received, whether by way of interest, dividends, or from the trustees of a foreign trust.

ASSESSMENT Self-assessment 61. The Government propose a system of self-assessment with similar checks by the Inland Revenue. It is clearly important that the Inland Revenue should be in a position to check that the tax has been based on a realistic valuation of the taxpayer's property. At the same time however, it is inevitable that some types of asset may be difficult to value precisely, and it is important that the taxpayer who has done his best to make a realistic valuation should not be penalized if his estimates suggest that his valuation was too high or too low.

62. A self-assessment system might work as follows. Taxpayers themselves would be expected to estimate the value of their assets in accordance with the principles outlined in the previous chapter. They would have to include sufficient information for each asset to be identified, together with the amount for which it is insured (although the insured value will not necessarily approximate to the assessable value). They would have to total their gross wealth, subtract any allowable deductions and calculate and pay over the tax due. The Inland Revenue would normally accept the valuations when the return was made but a proportion of the returns would be checked at a later date. Once the value of any asset had been determined for any one year it might be practicable to estimate its value

over the following few years by reference to market trends for assets of its type generally. 63. Whether or not for the benefit of the taxpayer, the price obtained will provide the best evidence of its value on the day of the sale. It may also provide some evidence of the value of the asset in earlier years and may suggest that the earlier valuations had been insufficient or excessive. Likewise a professional valuation of an asset which the taxpayer had previously valued according to the best of his own ability, although not providing such authoritative evidence of value as a sale, might suggest that earlier valuations had been excessive or insufficient. In such cases either the taxpayer or the wealth tax office should have the right to reopen previous values which had been accepted; this right should probably be made subject to a time limit.

64. If any such adjustment were made for the benefit of the taxpayer, interest would be due at normal commercial rates. Penalties might be imposed, but only where it was shown that a taxpayer had deliberately and willfully understated the value of an asset; there would be no question of imposing a return on a taxpayer who had understated the value of his assets provided he had valued them according to the best of his knowledge and judgment.

65. Different considerations apply if a taxpayer omits assets from his return. In such cases penalties for negligence, fraud or willful default would be appropriate on a similar basis to that applicable for income tax purposes.

ANNUAL CYCLE OF THE TAX

66. Because holdings of assets in-terlocked and there will be some assets on which more than one taxpayer is interested, it seems inevitable that all valuations in any year will have to be made on the basis of the value on a given day. It may therefore be necessary for businesses to draw up a balance sheet on that day. The day chosen should be that which caused the minimum of disturbance to those who wished to make their accounting year end on the valuation day. This would probably be either December 31 or March 31. 67. Many taxpayers who fall within the scope of the tax will have a wide variety of assets which will not be easily valued and it would be unreasonable to allow too short a period for the completion of returns and for valuation. At the same time it would be equally unreasonable to extend the period before payment is required to enable valuations to be made in every case however complex. A suitable interval might well be six months with an additional three months in the year in which the tax is introduced. Thus if on the basis suggested in paragraph 66 the most convenient valuation day were to be December 31, wealth tax would then normally be due to be paid by the following July 1, interest running from that date on amounts not paid until later. In the year in which the tax was introduced the due date for payment might be set back to October 1, if on the other hand it would be more convenient if the valuation day were March 31, the timeable would be paid back by three months throughout, with payment generally on October 1, but not until the following January 1 in respect of wealth held in the year of introduction of the tax.

OTHER MATTERS Collection 68. Interest at a commercial rate will be chargeable on wealth tax from the day that it is due. Since a taxpayer, be he an individual or a

trustee of a trust, will normally be required to assess himself, it will be most convenient if he attaches to his return form a cheque for the tax shown to be due by virtue of his assessment together with any interest up to the date of payment. Trustees will not however always know the rate of tax attributable to the assets of the trust and may not find this procedure practicable. If the tax is not paid at the time the return is made, or if further tax becomes due following an adjustment, the tax together with interest will be collected in the normal way; interest will be due to a taxpayer who has overpaid. It may be desirable to empower the Inland Revenue to attach assets, or at least to put a charge on them, where wealth tax remains unpaid. Powers to obtain information 69. Paragraphs 59 and 60 outlined the information taxpayers should show on their return forms. In addition however the Inland Revenue will need powers to obtain from other people such information as is necessary to establish whether or not there is a liability and, if there is, in what amounts. These powers will also need to cover anyone who has been concerned with the setting up of a foreign trust or with the appointment of non-resident trustees to a previously resident trust.

Appeals 70. Taxpayers will have the right of appeal to the Special Commissioners of Income Tax on any matter relating to the charge to wealth tax or to the valuation of any asset for wealth tax purposes except for questions relating to the valuation of interests in land or buildings. The right of appeal will lie to the Lands Tribunal. Where more than one taxpayer has an interest in a property and they do not agree on the valuation, it will be the duty of the tax office to refer the matter to the courts in the normal way on a point of law.

Basic purpose of the tax

71. The fundamental purpose of the wealth tax is to make the distribution of the tax burden accord more closely with taxable capacities and thereby contribute to the creation of a more equitable society in which social divisions characterized by differences of wealth are reduced and in which social and economic power created by the concentration of wealth is less concentrated than at present. In this Green Paper the Government have set out their proposals for the main framework of the tax so that the public discussion of it for which they are looking can take place against an informed background. They hope that this discussion will not only be concerned with the details of the framework of the tax outlined above and the administrative problems to which it will give rise, but that it will also be concerned with the wider issues which arise from it such as the rate at which the tax should be levied and its interaction with other taxes.

72. Because of the importance of these issues, the Government have designated the setting up of a select committee of the House of Commons which would have the task of examining them. The Government will then be able to take their decisions about the exact shape of the tax, and the rate at which it should be introduced in the light of the committee's recommendations. They hope that the committee would report in time to

enable the necessary legislative provisions to be introduced in the 1975 Finance Bill, in which case the first valuation date would be on December 31 of that year or on March 31, 1977. 73. It will, of course, be for the benefit of the taxpayer if he wishes to receive representations from the public and, if so, on what basis. In the meantime interested individuals and organizations who wish to make their views on the tax known to the Government should in the first instance send them in writing to the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, London, WC2R 1LB. Arrangements may then be made in suitable cases for their written representations to be discussed either with Treasury Ministers, or with the board, as seems most likely to be helpful.

Appendix I

EXAMPLES The following examples show the method of calculating a person's liability to wealth tax under the illustrative wealth taxes A and B (see paragraph 31). In each case the taxpayer is assumed to be single.

Example 1 A wealth amounting to £1,000,000. The wealth tax payable is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B. Rows for First £100,000, Next £400,000 at 1%, Next £200,000 at 1 1/2%, Next £300,000 at 2%, Next £300,000 at 3%.

Example 2 A wealth amounting to £1,000,000 but in addition he has a life interest in trust T which has assets amounting to £1,500,000. The wealth tax payable by Y is the same as that payable by X. The wealth tax payable by the trustees of T is found by attributing the whole of the trust assets to Y to see if there is any relief available against the charge at the top rate which would otherwise be due (paragraph 18). The calculation is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B. Rows for First £100,000, Next £400,000 at 1%, Next £1,500,000 at 2%, Next £500,000 at 3%.

Appendix 2

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN 1. This appendix considers what is known about the distribution of privately owned wealth in Great Britain. It does not however purport to measure the distribution of the total wealth of the nation and the extent to which these have tended to grow in recent decades.

2. The measurement of the distribution of privately owned wealth involves a number of difficult conceptual and statistical problems for which adequate information is not available to provide a complete answer. One method of estimating the net wealth of the personal sector has been to attempt to draw up a balance sheet showing the total assets of different types held by individuals together with their liabilities and similarly for each of the other sectors of the economy, checking total claims on each one against its total liabilities. This method provides a useful check on other estimates of total personal wealth but by itself it does not tell us anything about the way in which assets are distributed between individuals according to the size of their total wealth. An alternative method which has been attempted has been to start from the distribution of investment income so far as it is known and thence to derive estimates of the distribution of the underlying wealth. This method however requires assumptions about the varying yields which can be obtained on assets of different types and cannot take account of assets, such as owner-occupied houses, which do not (since the abolition of the income tax charge on them under Schedule A) contribute to the owner's identifiable investment income.

3. Because of the difficulties met

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax B, Exempt. Rows for First £100,000, Next £200,000 at 1%, Next £200,000 at 2%, Next £500,000 at 3%, Tax payable by Y, Top slice attributable to T, Trust liability at top rate, Less top slice of Y's assumed liability, Relief available to trustees.

Example 3 The circumstances are identical to those in the previous example but Z is the life tenant of two trusts - U with assets of £500,000, and V with assets of £200,000. The calculation of Z's assumed wealth is made in the same way as that of Y and the top slice of his liability is then apportioned ratably, i.e. in the proportion of 2:3, between U and V. The trustees can thus obtain relief as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B. Rows for Trust liability at top rate, Less top slice of Z's assumed liability, Relief available to trustees.

Example 4 A wealth amounting to £1,000,000. The wealth tax payable is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B. Rows for First £100,000, Next £400,000 at 1%, Next £200,000 at 1 1/2%, Next £300,000 at 2%, Next £300,000 at 3%.

Example 5 A wealth amounting to £1,000,000 but in addition he has a life interest in trust T which has assets amounting to £1,500,000. The wealth tax payable by Y is the same as that payable by X. The wealth tax payable by the trustees of T is found by attributing the whole of the trust assets to Y to see if there is any relief available against the charge at the top rate which would otherwise be due (paragraph 18). The calculation is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B. Rows for First £100,000, Next £400,000 at 1%, Next £1,500,000 at 2%, Next £500,000 at 3%.

in using other methods, the customary starting point, and the most useful one, in discussions of the distribution of wealth in Great Britain comes from estimates based on estate duty statistics. On the assumption that the pattern of wealth holdings in any year of individuals who are alive is the same as that of individuals of the same age and sex who died during that year, estimates can be made of wealth holdings as identified and valued for estate duty purposes and of the distribution of such wealth. On this basis estimates of the distribution of identified wealth by type of asset and by size of individual wealth have been made for each of the last 12 years by Inland Revenue Statistics Division—for the latest published figures see Tables 91-94 of Inland Revenue Statistics, 1973.

4. Still on the basis of identified wealth as valued for estate duty purposes it is possible to estimate the proportion of identified wealth held in 1960 was 38 per cent, falling to 30 per cent in 1970 and to 29 per cent in 1971; as yet unpublished 1972 figures show a slight rise to 31 per cent in 1972 on the basis of an estimated projection from the 1972 figures. A fall to 25 per cent in 1974. For the top 5 per cent the progression is from 64 per cent in 1960, falling to 56 per cent in 1970 and to 57 per cent in 1971; it rises to 38 per cent in 1972 and falls again to 53 per cent in 1974. The wealth of the poorest member of the top 1 per cent group is on this basis £44,000 in 1974, and of the top 5 per cent, £15,000.

5. Such estimates, however, must be used with considerable caution because of the necessarily partial coverage. The qualifications to be made in using them have been set out fully elsewhere\* but the most important of them are summarized in the following paragraphs.

- (i) For categories where deaths are few in number the estimates are less reliable. (ii) No figures are available where a grant of representation is required on death either because the deceased has no property of his own or because his assets were all of a kind such as National Savings Certificates where special statutory arrangements exist for the transfer of the property. These cases represent more than half the total deaths in any year. (iii) Gifts, joint property and property settled by the deceased, where their total value together with the trust estate does not exceed the level at which duty becomes payable, will not usually be covered by the statistics. (iv) Estate duty is not chargeable in respect of certain types of settled property; most notably where a married person settles assets (whether in his will or earlier) on a trust in which his spouse has a life interest only, estate duty is payable in respect of his death but not on the subsequent death of the spouse. (v) Assets held by trustees of discretionary trusts often escape a charge to estate duty altogether. (vi) The valuation of assets such as household goods can be subject to a fairly wide margin of tolerance. (vii) Life assurance policies on the deceased's own life are valued at the sum assured, plus bonus, if any, but in the hands of the living they are worth only their surrender value which is usually much less than the sum assured.

6. There is little independent information available about the effects of these omissions on the total of wealth held and none on the way in which the amounts omitted are split between the more and less wealthy classes. The most that can be done is to indicate the difference that might be caused on the basis of certain specific assumptions. Thus some of the estimates of total holdings of particular assets fall short of general totals of personal holdings where there is a readily available independent estimate, e.g. for National Savings Certificates, Premium Defence Bonds and British Savings Bonds, deposits with the National Savings and Trustee Savings Banks, building society shares and deposits, and deposits with friendly societies. The shortfall in the identified wealth totals may perhaps be assumed to relate to the smaller holdings and estates referred to in paragraph 11 above. For control totals which attempt to correct both real property and household goods to a full current market valuation it is necessary to use the estimates made by Messrs Revell and Roe—excluding, however, their estimate of the current value of pension rights, since these are outside the scope of the wealth tax (see paragraphs 41-43).

7. The wealth held in the form of non-durable settlements (including spouse settlements, discretionary and accumulating trusts) provides a more intractable problem. In the past estimates of wealth for 1960 and 1965 are available in the Revell-Roe studies and a pro rata figure has been used for 1970. The effect on the distribution of wealth can be shown only if specific assumptions are made as to their split between ranges of wealth holders. In the table that follows the following arbitrary assumptions have been adopted: (i) Half of the estimated value has been allocated to the top 1 per cent of the population. (ii) All of the value has been allocated to the top 5 per cent of the population.

8. The basic figures and the effect of these adjustments, which are summarized in the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Total adult population 1966, 1965, 1970, 1972. Rows for A Total identified wealth, B Identified wealth adjusted for specified assets, C As B, plus estimated wealth held in settlements, D Estimates by Revell and Roe (excluding pension rights), Most wealthy 1% of population, Most wealthy 5% of population.

\*Wealth Tax, Command 5704 (Stationery Office, 31p). Leading article, pages 17 Business News, pages 23 and 24

Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies Interim report by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited on the results of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, in which their interests are 60% and 40% respectively.

Net income divisible between Royal Dutch and Shell Transport for the second quarter of 1974 was £248 million, and for the first half of 1974 £567 million. The corresponding figures for 1973 were £142 million and £257 million, but in view of the rapid rate of inflation and currency variations comparisons of this kind have progressively less validity.

At £1,477 million for the first six months, taxation on income was approximately three times the figure for the corresponding period of 1973.

The earnings of Group companies in North America continued to improve, while elsewhere the very substantial investments of recent years in both chemicals and natural gas are showing through in an increasing contribution to profits from these two sources. Interest earnings were also appreciably higher than in 1973, while movements in exchange rates contributed £27 million.

Outside North America income from oil trading, after allowing for the abnormal stock profits in the first quarter, showed some improvement. Negotiations with oil producing countries on the level of their participation in concessions and the cost of buy-back crude are still not concluded with all governments. Where necessary, supply costs are still based on what are considered to be realistic estimates of the outcome of negotiations.

Oil sales volumes outside North America continued to fall. In the second quarter they were some 9% below the first quarter and approximately 17% below levels for the corresponding period of 1973. Stocks of oil are now at relatively high levels.

As already announced, an additional provision of £52 million has been taken up in the second quarter against possible future losses by General Atomic Company on contracts for the design and supply of nuclear reactors for power stations.

Capital expenditure for the first half of the year amounted to £426 million, in line with the forecast for the year of about £1,000 million.

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Table with 4 columns: Second Quarter 1974, Second Quarter 1973, First Half 1974, First Half 1973. Rows for Revenues, Sales proceeds, Less Sales taxes, excise duties and similar levies, Other revenues, Share of earnings (losses) of associated companies, Interest income, Costs and expenses, Purchases (including purchases from associated companies) and operating, selling and administrative expenses, Exploration (including dry holes) and research, Depreciation, depletion and amortization, Taxation on income (excluding UK Advance Corporation Tax), Income applicable to minority interests, Net income for the period divisible under 60:40 arrangements.

The net income divisible under 60:40 arrangements does not include any charge for UK Advance Corporation Tax payable on dividends flowing from United Kingdom companies of the Group to Shell Transport. Any such tax is stated to Shell Transport and is available as a credit against its total liability for this tax, which is calculated on the dividends it declares to its shareholders.

FINANCIAL DATA

Table with 4 columns: Second Quarter 1974, Second Quarter 1973, First Half 1974, First Half 1973. Rows for Capital expenditure, Cash and short-term securities, June 30, Long-term debt, June 30.

OPERATIONAL DATA

Table with 4 columns: Second Quarter 1974, Second Quarter 1973, First Half 1974, First Half 1973. Rows for Gross crude oil production and offtake under special arrangements, Crude oil produced, Sales of processed oil and oil products, Sales of natural gas.

The operational data include 100% of consolidated companies' figures plus the Group proportion of associated companies' figures.

PARENT COMPANY EQUITY IN GROUP NET INCOME DIVISIBLE UNDER 60:40 ARRANGEMENTS

Table with 4 columns: Second Quarter 1974, Second Quarter 1973, First Half 1974, First Half 1973. Rows for ROYAL DUTCH, SHELL TRANSPORT, Expressed in terms of the parent companies' ordinary shares outstanding at June 30, 1974, these figures are equivalent to: ROYAL DUTCH, SHELL TRANSPORT.

August 8, 1974 In the case of Shell Transport, the amounts per Ordinary Share are exclusive of Advance Corporation Tax leviable in respect of dividends paid.

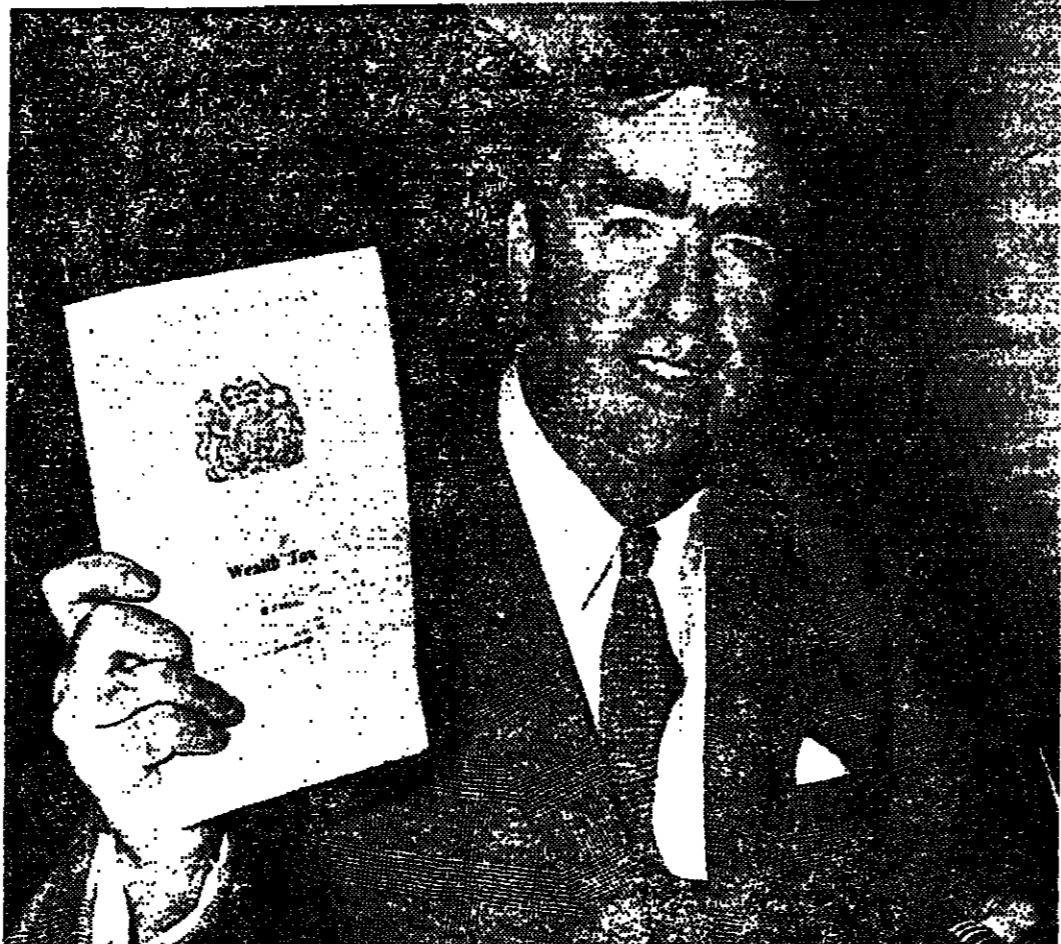


NEW TAX PROPOSALS

White Paper gives broad outline of liability for gifts

The White Paper on a capital transfer tax does not set out to explain the exact nature of legislation due to be introduced in the autumn but is intended to provide a broad outline of the measures. It does, however, show the maximum amount a person would be liable for in straightforward cases.

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech on March 26 that he would introduce in the second Finance Bill this year a tax on all gratuitous transfers of capital both by way of lifetime gift and on death and that the new tax would take effect as from March 26.



Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the Green Paper on a wealth tax at a press conference at the Treasury yesterday.

capital taken out of a settlement and on any change of beneficial interest in possession in a settlement, not only, as now, where linked to a death. The Government would consider the possibility of imposing a periodic charge to tax on the capital of discretionary and accumulation trusts. The liability to pay the tax would fall on the trustee in that capacity.

Part II: Tax general description

7. Under Capital Transfer Tax the rates of tax on the successive slices of the cumulative total of chargeable transfers will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Capital Transfer Tax, Rate. Rows show slices of £000s and corresponding rates from 0 to 75.

Table with 2 columns: Estate Duty, Rate. Rows show slices of £000s and corresponding rates from 0 to 70.

Withdrawal of certain Estate Duty reliefs

8. The Government do not consider appropriate to continue in its present form the special 45 per cent reduction for Estate Duty now accorded to agricultural land and certain business assets nor to continue the special favourable treatment accorded to woodlands.

9. A husband and wife will be chargeable to tax as separate individuals. Gifts between them while they are both alive and property left by one to the other on death will be exempt from the new tax (except where the recipient is not domiciled in the United Kingdom at the time of the gift or death).

10. The Capital Transfer Tax will be chargeable on the cumulative total of transfers made in a person's lifetime and on his death will, from a date to be fixed in the autumn Finance Bill, replace the existing Estate Duty. For the period between March 25 and that date ("the interim period") the new Capital Transfer Tax will apply only to lifetime gifts.

Band and wife and with the withdrawal of the reliefs mentioned in paragraph 8.

11. The new tax will follow the Estate Duty in applying to all transfers by persons domiciled within the United Kingdom and to all assets situated here (irrespective of the domicile of the donor or testator).

12. When the new tax comes fully into effect gifts within the following descriptions will be left out of account in arriving at the cumulative total of which a person is chargeable.

13. Subject to these exemptions the tax will be chargeable on all gifts, including gifts in settlement (other than gifts to charities) made after 25 March 1974, including arrangements which have the same effect as direct gifts. The amount to be brought into charge will, in general, be measured by the consequential loss to the donor and will

include the tax chargeable. Thus the amount to be brought into charge will be calculated on the footing that the appropriate tax on a gift will be paid to the Revenue and only the balance handed to the donee.

Example 1

Gifts out of income are left out of account. The gifts are expressed as gross amounts: i.e. as the amount before deduction of tax.

July 1974 Gifts of £400 to each of three people whom no other gifts have ever been made. These gifts are exempt as they are within the existing Estate Duty exemption which applies for the interim period.

September 1974 Gift of £5,000. £1,000 is covered by the annual exemption, £3,000 is chargeable but no tax is payable on the lowest slice of the scale of rates. July 1975 Gifts of £500 to each of three people. £1,000 is covered by the annual exemption, £3,000 is chargeable. The cumulative total of chargeable gifts is increased to £9,000.

Table showing tax payable calculations for £5,000 and £10,000 gifts.

The cumulative total of chargeable transfers becomes £21,000.

Table showing computation runs for value of estate and deduct bequests to widow and charity.

This amount is chargeable on the individual. The Government are considering the treatment of gifts and bequests to charities under Capital Transfer Tax but in any event the scale of exemption under the new tax will not be less generous than it is at present for Estate Duty purposes.

Table showing summary of chargeable transfers for years 1976 to 1981.

\* If the gift of £8,200 in 1978 or of £5,000 in 1979 had been expressed as net amounts to be handed to the donee, leaving the donor to bear the tax, the amounts chargeable on each occasion would have to be increased to such sums as after deducting tax thereon would leave the net amounts.

Example 2

If the estate on death were the same as in Example 1, the computation might run as follows:

Estate valued at £200,000, £80,000 is bequeathed to the deceased's widow and £120,000 to charity.

Table showing computation of value of estate and deduct bequests to widow and charity.

This amount, as in Example 1, is chargeable on the scale of rates applicable to amounts above the cumulative total of chargeable lifetime transfers (£21,000), i.e.:

Table showing tax payable on different slices of the estate.

Table showing summary of chargeable transfers for years 1976 to 1981.

Payment of tax. 14. The tax on a lifetime gift will, in general, be payable by the donor, with a right of recovery from a donor's spouse (as a corollary of the exemption described in paragraph 9); rights of recovery from donees will also be provided. The requirements for payment are under consideration. One possibility should not only be protected but made more widely accessible to the public.

15. Outright gifts to charities are exempt from Estate Duty to a limit of £50,000 on the death of the individual. The Government are considering the treatment of gifts and bequests to charities under Capital Transfer Tax but in any event the scale of exemption under the new tax will not be less generous than it is at present for Estate Duty purposes.

16. The arrangements for exemption without limit provided for gifts to National Heritage bodies listed in Schedule 25, Finance Act 1972, will be continued, and consideration will be given to the possibility of relief based broadly on existing Estate Duty provisions in respect of works of art, etc., including appropriate conditions relating to their availability for public display.

Settled property

17. The broad principle to be applied to settled property is that in general the charge to tax should be neither greater nor smaller than the charge on property held absolutely. Accordingly the Government intend to bring settled property within the scope of the Capital Transfer Tax to the extent that the settled funds were provided directly or indirectly by a person who at the time the funds were provided was domiciled in the United Kingdom (or has been brought within the scope of the tax by reason of a long-standing connection with this country).

18. Where Estate Duty is chargeable on a settled property in the interim period (see paragraphs 6 and 10), the property ceases to be settled on the death, then no further liability to the transfer tax will arise on the formal transfer of the property to the person(s) who then become absolutely entitled to it.

19. Trustees will be liable for any tax chargeable, but there will also be rights of recovery from beneficiaries and, if the trustees are resident outside the United Kingdom, from settlors.

20. The tax payable by trustees in respect of a termination of, or change in, interest in possession will be calculated as if the amount chargeable were a gift by the former beneficiary entering into chargeable transfers. The amount chargeable will also be taken into account in determining subsequent liabilities (including liabilities on his death).

21. The tax on a distribution of capital out of settled property will be calculated on the basis of possession (e.g. a discretionary trust) will be calculated by rules which will be different for property settled on or after 26 March 1974 and for property settled before that date. For "pre-26

March trusts" the liability will be that which would be due from a chargeable individual who had made a chargeable transfer equal to the capital distributed by the trust after 26 March (whether on one or more occasions). For property settled after 26 March, distributions will be taxed at a rate which takes into account, inter alia, the settlement. There will also be a periodic charge on the capital; discretionary and accumulation trusts, but this will not be imposed from a date before 1st autumn Budget day.

22. There will be certain situations in which the distribution of trust capital will be treated as more than the completion of settlor's original gift and so exempt from charge. This treatment will usually be appropriate should a life tenant who has a right to the income from settled property become absolutely entitled to that property; in particular, exemption from tax will be provided where trust funds are transferred to an infant or a minor infant on the expiration of the trust. This exemption will extend to funds which provide for maintenance not being beyond the age of 25.

23. It would be outside the scope of this White Paper to give a detailed account of the provisions which the Government propose to introduce to govern the liability of trustees in respect of settled property. The Government recognise that there will be a number of cases where, under terms of trust deeds executed before the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on 26 March, distributions of capital beneficiaries have already been made, and that in such cases the need to await publication of the legislation before the tax liability can be ascertained will set a maximum liability period between 25 March and a future date which will be fixed later—whatever the date on which the legislation is enacted will be no more than that which would be due if the trust were an individual who had made chargeable transfers and had not become a trustee. Whether or not the termination of, or change in, interest in possession, but overriding limitation on liability in the interim period will not extend to cases where the charge event arises because of a distribution of capital (which will apply). Nor will it in any way affect the subsequent liabilities of former beneficiaries (paragraph 20).

Example Under a settlement set up by 26 March 1974 A is life tenant of the trust. The total value of the capital is £25,000. On death his son B will be entitled to the capital. In 1974, i.e. before the date prescribed, A gives up his interest so that B can enjoy capital at once.

Under the special arrangements set out in this paragraph Capital Transfer Tax will not exceed charge calculated as follows:

Table showing tax calculations for Example 2.

If however A were to die during the interim period, the trust would be liable to Estate Duty under the existing law and Capital Transfer Tax would be chargeable.

The new measures will be complementary, Treasury says in detailed explanation

The Treasury yesterday issued the following questions and answers on the proposed wealth tax and capital transfer tax:

Why do we need both a wealth tax and a capital transfer tax? The two taxes will be complementary. The wealth tax will be an annual tax on the ownership of wealth and will produce a fairer basis for annual taxation by including wealth as well as income in the tax base. The capital transfer tax will be a comprehensive tax on the transmission of personal wealth between individuals, primarily from one generation to another. This tax will replace the existing estate duty.

What is the status of the rates of tax and tax threshold shown for the wealth tax and the capital transfer tax? The two sets of rates and the tax threshold of £100,000 shown in the wealth tax Green Paper are purely for illustrative purposes, and the rates and the threshold that will apply when the tax is actually introduced will be decided in the light of the public discussion that has gone before.

How will the new taxes affect household contents? Household goods will be within the capital transfer tax charge, but again a widow will not have to pay any tax on the household goods her husband leaves to her.

How will the two taxes affect small businesses and farmers? The present special 45 per cent reduction for estate duty allowed for business assets and agricultural land will not be continued into the capital transfer tax. This has, however, been taken into account in fixing the rates of the new tax which, particularly in the lower ranges, have been set at levels substantially below the existing rates. In addition, the Government are considering the possibility of continuing some relief for full-time working businessmen and farmers in respect of business assets and agricultural land.

Businessmen and farmers will be liable to wealth tax on their business assets if their wealth brings them above the exemption limit, but the Green Paper discusses possible reliefs which might be given. First, there might be some ceiling on the combined burden of wealth tax and income tax payable on business assets made to defer the payment of the wealth tax attributable to provisions of the new tax which will benefit from the reduction in the high rates of income tax on earned income which will be broadly made for works of art, and suggests that any special arrangements, either for works of art or for historic houses, should be conditional on the relief being open to the public, or the work of art

or so on being on public display. The paper suggests that it is possible to allow deferment of the payment of wealth tax so long as the historic house or work of art remained in one owner's hands and the conditions about public access were satisfied. These proposals will clearly need careful discussions with those concerned with the arts.

What other countries have wealth taxes and gift taxes? Wealth taxes are operating in about 20 countries, including in East Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries and in Asia, India and Pakistan. Most of the European taxes have been in force for over 50 years. There are gift taxes in over countries, including all the Western European countries, the main Commonwealth countries, the United States and Japan.

DAF advertisement featuring a DAF car, the slogan 'A FREE 48 HOUR TEST DRIVE', and the text 'Every motorist should have one'. Includes details about the DAF66 Super Luxe and contact information for DAF dealers.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Pro for la polit', 'Danish admits mercy', and 'in the gri... ary pressu'.



WEST EUROPE

Prompt approval likely for laws to fight political terror in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 8 The Government is now drawing up its proposed legislation for combating more effectively terrorist violence after the explosion on Saturday night. Parliament is expected to give the new measures prompt approval.

Les Halles park plan angers developers

From Richard Wign Paris, Aug 8 The developers are, not unexpectedly, up in arms against President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to turn the old historic Les Halles district, hitherto destined to become the site of an international commercial centre, into a much needed green open space for central Paris.

Communists step up campaign in South Vietnam amid signs of an imminent offensive

Saigon, Aug 8.—Communist forces have begun infiltrating in small groups towards Da Nang, 25 miles to the north-east of the district capital of Thuong Duc which they captured yesterday, and towards Dai Loc 16 miles away, military sources said today.

Five go in Ottawa Cabinet reshuffle

From Our Correspondent Ottawa, Aug 8 Mr Mitchell Sharp, Canada's External Affairs Minister, changed jobs today with Mr Allan MacEachen, who had been President of the Privy Council and Government Leader in the House of Commons.



Swiss Rescue Service copter lifts out a se which fell into the nbach river

Priests' resignations are accepted

Zaragoza, Spain, Aug 8.—Mgr Pedro Cantero Cuadrado, Archbishop of Zaragoza, has accepted the resignation of 25 parish priests who quit because he refused to reconsider the suspension of one of their colleagues for his "attitudes, ideas and vocabulary".—Reuter.

ermans warn Nine over rge budget increase

na, Aug 8.—Dr Hans the West German ce Minister, has warned European Commission st plans for a big increase 1975 budget, a Finance stry spokesman said today.

as saying: "The budgetary policy of the European Community must be part of a comprehensive price stabilization policy in Europe."

1 Marino ns door for men MPs

Our Own Correspondent Aug 8 historic electoral cam-began today in San o, the smallest and most of the world's republics, for the first time women ave the right to be among ndidates for the 60 seats e Grand and General il, San Marino's parlia-

Danish doctor admits hospital mercy killings

Copenhagen, Aug 8.—A doctor's admission that he carried out the mercy killing of hopelessly ill patients at the Copenhagen municipal hospital has started a heated debate here today and could lead to police action.

EC still in the grip of inflationary pressures

David Cross ls, Aug 8 idonary pressures were ery strong throughout european Community in summer, the Commission day.

The Community's industrial production has continued its upward course, the report said, although in the spring it had not yet regained the high level recorded last autumn.

Post Office Telecommunications NEW CHARGES

INLAND TELEPHONES

Call Charges—from 12 August 1974

Table with columns for LOCAL CALLS, TRUNK CALLS, and FROM COINBOX TELEPHONES, detailing rates for different call durations and distances.

Exchange lines, Subsidiary apparatus, Datal and Private circuit charges—from 1 September 1974

INLAND TELEGRAMS from 12 August 1974

Ordinary telegrams—Minimum of 60p for up to 10 words; 5p per additional word. Overnight telegrams—Minimum of 40p for up to 10 words; 2p per additional word.

INLAND TELEX from 12 August 1974

Call Charges Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p. \* UP TO 36 KILOMETRES 60 4½p

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES from 12 August 1974

European—New charges for telephone and some telex calls: cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls.

ig Britons held eft charge

ave, Aug 8.—Police have d five young Britons g them with stealing aghts moored in Fecamp. were named as Charles of Seaford, Sussex, and Lane, Gary Murphy, a Curry and Raymond e, all from London.— rance-Press.

'Dracula' is sent for treatment

Nuremberg, Aug 8.—The murder trial of Kuno Hofmann, aged 41, the "Dracula of Nuremberg", who claimed that he drank blood from corpses he exhumed, was adjourned indefinitely today. He was ordered to be kept in custody for treatment.—Reuter.

\* METRICATION

Where distances feature in charges for telecommunications services these are now expressed in metric terms.

VALUE ADDED TAX

Except for the charges for telephone calls from coinboxes, which are inclusive of VAT at the new rate of 8%, all the charges quoted in the advertisement are exclusive of VAT and an amount in respect of VAT will be added to the charges.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Inland telephone and telegram services—A leaflet PH1888 is available in Post Offices and from Telephone Area Sales Offices.

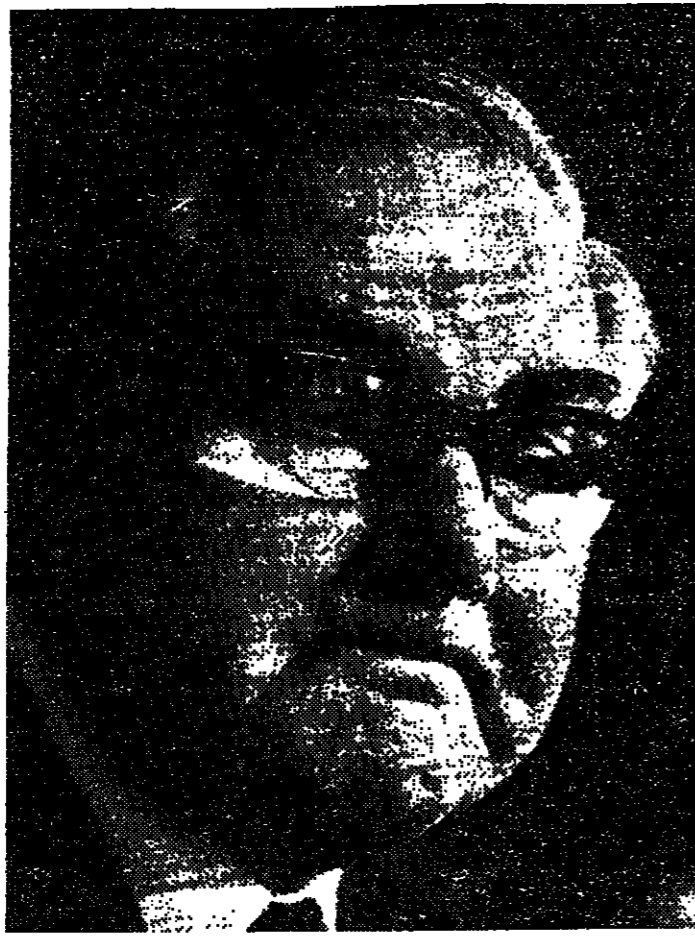


OVERSEAS

President Clerides names Cabinet of moderates in his efforts to build a climate of confidence

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Aug 8

President Glafkos Clerides removed the government installed after the coup in Cyprus and brought in a new team of moderates and liberals today.



Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, in Geneva yesterday tells reporters of ceasefire violations in Cyprus.

The new Cabinet, Mr Clerides holds the defence, interior and foreign affairs portfolios. He is thus entrusted with the most important functions of state as the country embarks on determined efforts to heal the wounds of the latest intercommunal conflict and the aftermath of the Turkish invasion.

The most notable aspect of the new line-up in Cyprus is that it contains no representatives of the extreme right who lend support to the Eoka cause. In fact the new nine-man Cabinet is a clear indication that Mr Clerides is making all efforts to create a new climate of confidence which will enable him to pursue reconciliation with the Turkish community.

Russians waiting in wings of Geneva conference

Continued from page 1

Foreign Minister, seemed at least well aware that Turkish violations of the ceasefire called for some defence. He declared that the reports of violations were a campaign of lies. He then himself drew a red herring across the table by claiming that a number of British residents in the Kyrenia district had now been taken by the Turks to the homes from which they had fled, and found that no looting or damage had been done.

Two states seen as only way out

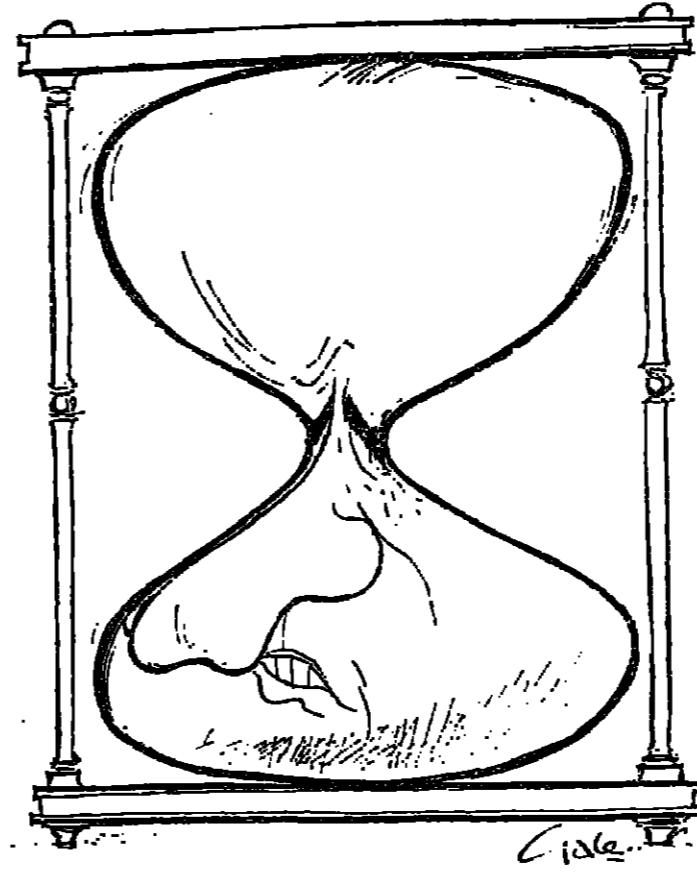
By David Spanier

Mr Rauf Denkash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, said yesterday that Cyprus must become a bi-communal state, and that this was the only way out of the island's difficulties.

Mr Denkash, who is visiting Turkish Cypriots in London, said security was the underlying Turkish objective. There should be two separate states in Cyprus, autonomous in local affairs, working under a federal government.

The federal authority would deal with matters like foreign affairs and monetary policy. The separate Turkish and Greek administrations would run their own affairs—schooling, housing, religious matters, and so on.

There will be no need for large scale movements of the population of the island, Mr Denkash insisted. "People can very largely stay where they are. If some Turkish Cypriots choose to live in Greek areas, they will be balanced by Greek Cypriots living in Turkish areas. Our basic idea is to achieve security for the Turkish side."



Ten missing tapes cause scarcely a ripple

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Aug 8

All of the 64 tape recordings subpoenaed by the Watergate special prosecutor which can be found have now been turned over to Judge John Sirica. Of the original number requested, eight apparently never existed and two cannot be unearthed.

Continuing recordings of the other two conversations simply could not be found, although the search had been thorough and was continuing.

Resignation still leaves Nixon prosecution open

Continued from page 1

Mr Nixon's own immunity from legal pursuit in the multifaceted Watergate cases—even if few wish to see him persecuted beyond the loss of office, it has to be arranged. And the arrangement partly depends on how Mr Nixon tries taking his resignation.

There is also the fact of all Mr Nixon's co-conspirators, those in jail, and those awaiting trial. If Mr Nixon goes free, how can his valets be punished? Yet how could they go free without offending all sense of justice?

Ankara bends Aegean air traffic rules

From Our Correspondent Athens, Aug 8

Greece has rejected a unilateral attempt by Turkey to tamper with air traffic control boundaries over the Aegean sea, for which the Athens flight information region is responsible.

Turks free four wounded

From Sinan Fisek Adana, Aug 8

As "an act of good will" the Turkish armed forces today released four wounded Greek Cypriots from the prisoner of war camp in this city in southern Anatolia.

British protest to Chile over embassy guard

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Britain has protested to the Chilean Government about a heavy police guard which has been mounted outside the British Embassy in Santiago. No satisfactory explanation has been given by the police.

Thailand rallies to democracy

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Aug 8

With the finishing touches being made to its tenth constitution in 40 years, Thailand is once more attempting to create a permanent civilian form of government.

Fewer than half the former ministers were retained in the new Government, with virtually none remaining from the Thanom-Frphaphs Government.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT THE CUT-PRICE WINE MERCHANT

CRAZY WINE PRICES-BUY NOW BEFORE PRICE INCREASES

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant, listing various wine bottles and prices.

- List of wine prices: 200 Players No.10 £1-99, 200 Players No.6 £2-22, 200 Silk Cut Reg £2-79, 200 Benson & Hedges £3-19, 200 Rothmans £3-19, 200 Players Med £3-49, 200 Dunhill Int £3-49.

Youth jailed for 594 years

San Antonio, Texas, Aug 8.—Elmer Henley, aged 18, was formally sentenced today to six consecutive 99-year prison terms, totalling 594 years, for his part in the killing of 27 youths.

Delhi moves for peace in Nagaland

From Our Correspondent Delhi, Aug 8

Delhi is prepared to consider suggestions by the Nagaland state should have more powers, but they will have to be "within the four corners of the Indian constitution."

English-language editors divided on press code

From Our Correspondent Cape Town, Aug 8

The Rand Daily Mail today urged the Newspaper Union to reconsider its self-censorship code for the South African press and declared that the newspaper proprietors, who had drawn up the code, were acting under duress.

President Svoboda in hospital again

Prague, Aug 8.—President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia was today readmitted to hospital for the third time this year as a result of "complications" affecting his deteriorating health, it was announced here.—AP.

Call-up of Egyptian reserves reported

Cairo, Aug 8.—Egypt has called up some of its reserves, according to diplomatic sources in Cairo. But the Government is keeping the move quiet and it is not known how widespread it is.

President Sadat has proposed a plan for liberalizing and rationalizing the Arab Socialist Union, the only legal political organization in Egypt.

A strong hint by Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Foreign Minister, that such action is being taken was omitted from the three Arabic language newspapers in Cairo today, though the English and French language newspapers reported his remarks.

At a press luncheon in Paris yesterday, Mr Fahmi spoke of such Israel acts as mobilization, exercises and the massing of troops on the Syrian border. These might be serious, or just part of the Israel Army's training, he added.

The plan was outlined in a working paper released through the Middle East News Agency. It envisages the "melting pot" for an opinion to guide the Government in making and carrying out policy.

Reports of some mobilization of reserves have been circulating in Cairo for a week now. The official silence can be explained partly by a desire not to alarm a public weary of years of conflict and the attendant economic shortages, and partly as a means to avoid raising the international temperature unnecessarily.

The ASU has been ineffective since its founding in 1962. President Sadat, in a working paper, admitted some senior Government officials had used it for "internal terror" and to serve their own ends.

Eight reported dead in Luanda rioting

Luanda, Aug 8.—Five people are reported to have been killed and at least 60 injured in rioting in Luanda yesterday as gangs of black and white extremists continued to roam the suburbs.

The Government of Guinea-Bissau formed by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), is estimated by about 90 nations.

A group of blacks armed with machetes attacked a train and several hundred whites gathered near some suburbs firing guns and exploding grenades according to eyewitness accounts.

Dr Soares has already two series of abortive talks there, in London in May, Algeria in June. Talks have broken down over the issue of independence.

Miles shares lead in chess tourney

Manila, Aug 8.—Lars-Ake Schneider, of Sweden, today defeated Philippe Ammann, of Switzerland, to share the lead with Anthony Miles, of Britain.

Five accused of seeking terrorist recruit

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Aug 8

Five blacks alleged to be members of the African National Congress (ANC) were charged today at Salisbury High Court with trying to recruit men to terrorist training. They pleaded not guilty.

Under a section of the Criminal Code the names of those accused of such crimes are not allowed to be published. Mr Julian Colegrave, the prosecutor, said all five were recruiting or encouraging others to join the ANC.

\*\*Denotes Cigarettes not sold at this branch.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكراتنا الاصل



ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

LISH NATIONAL OPERA... DON FESTIVAL BALLET... THE THEATRE OF HALEEM...

THEATRES

PALLADIUM AT CHRISTMAS... THE THEATRE OF HALEEM... SNAPS MALTINGS...

CONCERTS

74 Royal Albert Hall... THEATRE OF HALEEM... THEATRE OF HALEEM...

THEATRES

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RESTAURANTS

GRUBB & PALETTE... CENTURY RESTAURANT...

EXHIBITIONS

CENTURY RESTAURANT... CENTURY RESTAURANT...

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

AGNEW GALLERY

AGNEW GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

AZIZA PRESENTS

AZIZA PRESENTS... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

COLNAGH'S

COLNAGH'S... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

BEN NICHOLSON

BEN NICHOLSON... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

DRIAN GALLERY

DRIAN GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

FISCHER FINE ART

FISCHER FINE ART... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

JEAN CROFT 1878-1958

JEAN CROFT 1878-1958... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

JOSEPH BLEU

JOSEPH BLEU... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

KAPLAN GALLERY

KAPLAN GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

LEFEBVRE GALLERY

LEFEBVRE GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

LUMLEY CAZALEY

LUMLEY CAZALEY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

VICTOR PASNOKE

VICTOR PASNOKE... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

SABIN GALLERIES LTD

SABIN GALLERIES LTD... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

STOESHOFF FINE ART

STOESHOFF FINE ART... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

TARANMAN GALLERY

TARANMAN GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

THE TATE GALLERY

THE TATE GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

THE TATE GALLERY

THE TATE GALLERY... ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM...

THE ARTS

Polanski brings private eye bounding back

Chinatown (x)

Empire

Caravan to Vaccines

(aa)

Odeon,

Leicester Square



Detective in trouble: Jack Nicholson and Roman Polanski as the man with the knife

As a boy growing up in Stalinist Poland, Roman Polanski first read Raymond Chandler's novels in a Polish translation. I am not sure how far this slightly reread scrap of information is relevant to Chinatown...

wife—reduced to a whisper at the other end of the telephone. "No question from you is innocent," says the enigmatic widow...

In a film about water, it may be a joke but it is doubtless not an accident that John Huston plays an old character named Noah...

Chinatown itself is where the crossed lines intersect; a place of dark past significance to Gittes, to which he is inevitably

led again for the denouement—to watch a ghostly white car rolling away down a night street until it is brutally halted by police bullets. "Forget it, Jake, it's only Chinatown," says someone...

Chinatown brings the private eye mystery bounding back because it keeps its sense of the past within itself, playing none of those cute, boring audience games with nostalgia...

in doubt, bring someone crashing in with a gun in his hand; Caravan to Vaccines is by no means the best of Maclean, and the film version serves up a lot of tourist local colour...

Penelope Houston

German play that speaks for the inarticulate

Stallerhof

Bush

Irving Wardle

Articulate people can generally look after themselves. It is one of the great privileges of the articulate to speak for the inarticulate...

But the main impression is made not by the speeches but by the oppressive silences that lie between them. What is going through the characters' minds is passionately aware of proportion to the few blunt words they manage to summon up...

Beppi, marvelously played by Celia Quicke, is an obvious candidate for pity. But the play also extends sympathy to the rest of the family; even to the father, dropping murderous hints as he returns from church with a gilded Bible...

Their lives are bounded by brutalizing routine, and Terry Jacobs' set, with its bleak industrial kitchen and straw-bustled barn, evokes an existential angst towards a smug and impoverished people. Its central character is Beppi, the retarded teenage daughter of a peasant couple who are unforgivingly ashamed of her. Sepp, an aging hired

hand, seduces her, then quits the farm with her father's curse when her pregnancy is discovered. The mother attempts a brutal soap-and-water douche, but cannot go through with it; and the piece ends with the mother and Beppi, for the first time, addressing the couple as parents.

That last softening detail conveys an idea of the play's verbal discipline. The language of those characters (judging from Katharina Hahn's translation) is totally unadorned. They have, as Kroetz puts it, "no good will".

Stallerhof presents defecation, masturbation, sexual intercourse, an attempted abortion and other physical acts calculated to rot the nation's moral fibre. But it does so with a Van Gogh-like sense of truth in the earth and the senses for a smug and impoverished people. Its central character is Beppi, the retarded teenage daughter of a peasant couple who are unforgivingly ashamed of her. Sepp, an aging hired

newer and more intellectual source of strength. The music reflects those conflicting claims, which are very real to Crose's personal problem as a composer, with intellect dominating in the livelier central panel between the lengthy slow beginning and its more succinct, ordered, final recall.

The luckiest people on Wednesday were probably those listening to radio. In the ball, the solo oboe (played by Sarah Francis) did not carry sufficiently in the central demonstrative section to justify the elaborate responsibility entrusted to it. But though Miss Francis' tone was small, her phrasing was expressive enough to reveal Crose's sensitive imagination (not least as regards sonority) in the slow ending, especially in the hypnotic, beautifully dissolving into sleep and silence.

The middle section brought flashes of instrumental colour as lively as those of the argument, not forgetting the con-

cluding dance emulating traditional Cretan songs. In sum, excellent for the Proms as regards approachability, though probably not really meant for so vast an arena.

Members of the LSO were conducted here by Michael Lankester. But the concert was the orchestra's first of the 1974 Proms under André Previn. Disaster struck when Thomas Allen, overcome by heat, collapsed in the middle of Orff's Carmina Burana (a repeat performance of one recently given with the LSO Chorus and the same soloists on the South Bank).

But thanks to a volunteer called Patrick McCarthy who, in so far as late night inquiries reveal, just chanced to be in the hall, all was not lost. Mr Previn began with Vaughan Williams' Tallis Fantasia, at once glowing and austere, much enhanced by finely balanced contrasts with the smaller groups and individuals involved.

expand in relation even to that one. While Marius Goring might have made more of the boorish manners which the text and history ascribe to James, I think it is not his fault that we sense little weathering of the mar through the eight years depicted by the play.

Mr Ginsburg's text is free of gaudiness. Prince Henry is described as "a very determined young man", and the line "If you plead guilty I'll show clemency to you and your wife seems topical.

However, there is a certain stiffness about the language and the production does nothing to take the play off its pedestal. Grabham Brown's prison set does not contain the chicken coop in which we gather Raleigh produces the balsam that heals the Queen; and Tom Hawkes has directed the farewell of Raleigh and his wife—bodies clasped to each other, heads firmly facing the house—as though Michael Napier-Brown and Peggy Thorpe-Bates had to top an orchestra instead of saying goodbye in prose.

James's bisexual romps are likewise presented with extreme delicacy. This, perhaps, in deference to the sprinkling of children the Guildford audience can be counted on to produce for a historical play.

The United States tour will take in up to 25 cities, from New York's Madison Square Garden to the Hollywood Bowl.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Così fan tutte Coliseum

Alan Blyth

Those who go to Così fan tutte at the Coliseum tonight may be lucky enough to see Lois McDonnell dressed delightfully.

On Wednesday a lightning unofficial strike by stage and costume staff meant that as on Tuesday evening at the Proms, albeit involuntarily this time, we saw a Mozart opera acted in evening dress.

As so often happens good came out of adversity and the singers' resourcefulness came to the rescue. Indeed when artists are so fully conversant with their roles as those were, they are able to do without the help of props, dresses, scenery and makeup, and convey the essence of a piece, at least one so musically conceived as itself as Così.

By the end of the evening, one had quite forgotten what seemed almost superfluous staging. The performance also emphasized the English National's policy of allowing singers really to develop their roles.

Take Miss McDonnell's Fiordiligi. Here has become a fascinating interpretation. Very much the more commanding of the sisters by virtue of stature and

character, she is still vulnerable enough to be unsure of her true feelings. After the grand assurance of "Like a fortress" comes the uncertainty of the rondo aria. Both were delivered in big-toned phrases and firmly controlled by the added fioriture used intelligently to enhance the meaning of the text.

Alan Opie's Guglielmo is another interesting portrait, full of witty detail and sung with that vibrant, easy tone and sweet, strong, earnest pathos. The aria "Women have such variations" was a real tour de force.

The newcomer to the cast is Sarah Walker's Dorabella. With her deft style and feeling for words, she made a delightfully sweet second sister so that one could forgive tone that can hardly be called smooth or ingratiating. She made much of the restored second-act aria, Marion Studholm is vocally agile as Despina, as agile and sweet-toned as she was well, a good few years ago. Over all presides Geoffrey Chard's cynical, relaxed Alfonso, knowing he will win his wager whatever happens by the end of the evening, and at that sticky end, his real triumph is to have things on the move. Noel Davies conducted with increasing flair and breadth as the performance progressed.

The Wisest Fool Yvonne Arnaud, Guildford

Charles Lewsen

Norman Ginsburg's chronicle play concerns the relationship between James I and his prisoner Sir Walter Raleigh.

What Mr Ginsburg suggests is that the debauchery and cynicism which James induced in his male lovers, his son's subterfuges, was a sad parody of the influence for idealism that Raleigh was able to exercise over James's actual son Henry.

Reeling under the guilt of having Raleigh executed, and breathing "I lived in his shadow". The attraction of a chronicle play is that it can show us time passing by means of vivid vignettes. We get a few good details: the boorish Robbie Carr clumsily trying to construe Virgil and being rewarded for his bungling with an earldom; James slurring his food, or posing on a dummy horse for his portrait.

The disadvantage of the form is that in its butterfly form through a story, it tends to light on events too briefly to let a character reveal himself in relation to more than one other character at a time, or to

expand in relation even to that one. While Marius Goring might have made more of the boorish manners which the text and history ascribe to James, I think it is not his fault that we sense little weathering of the mar through the eight years depicted by the play.

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Israel dancers bring 12 ballets

Two brand new ballets by the Dutch choreographer Rudi van Dantzig will be given by Israel's Bat Dor Dance Company when it makes its British debut at the Edinburgh Festival from August 19 to August 24. These and 10 other ballets all new to Britain will be seen at Sadler's Wells when Bat Dor gives its first London season from August 28 to September 8. There are no Friday performances, but two on Saturday, August 31 and 4, and 7.30 pm. The first night at Sadler's Wells on August 28 is sold out and no further applications can be accepted.

The two van Dantzig works specially created for Britain are Coupler, for five pairs of dancers to music by Zvi Avni, and Movements in a Rocky Landscape, to music by Ligeti, for the company's artistic director Jeannette Ordman and three male partners.

Among the other works is And After by Gene Hill Sagan who created the work after a friend of his was killed on the Golan Heights during the recent fighting. The scenery by Dani Karavan depicts a map of the area where the bloodiest fighting took place. Another Sagan ballet is Requiem for Sounds.

Two works by the American choreographer Paul Sanasardo are Carnival, with music by Vivaldi, and Metalica, a drama-

tic work for Jeannette Ordman, Igal Berdichevsky, Dahlia Dvir and Bert Terborgh. Michel Descombes has two pieces in the repertoire: From Hope to Hope and The Wait. The Puerto-Rican Manuel Aluma, a dancer and pupil of Sanasardo, —Las Palomas and Juana, with music by Joseph Tall. Lar Lubovitch's Whirligigs for the entire company uses Berio's Sinfonia, a score used also by the Ballet Kambert and the Nederlands Dans Theater. Yehuda Maor, a leading dancer with the company, has created his first work for the company, Cuts, for six dancers, to a score by Parnegiani.

Bat Dor Dance Company was founded in 1968 by Batshava de Rothschild.

British conductor's American 'Journey'

David Measham, now conductor of the West Australian Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the American premiere of the rock symphony by Rick Wak-

man, Journey to the Centre of the Earth, on a coast-to-coast American tour from September 15 to October 19.

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Advertisement for a car, featuring a photograph of a dark-colored sedan and the text 'If you've got something to sell and sell fast, put it in the Times Classified Pages. For only £4.00 per line (and there are discounts, too), the more you think about it, the more you need The Times.'



SPORT

Cricket

England could be doubly lucky and Pakistan doubly unfortunate

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
LORD'S: England, with nine first wickets in hand, are 88 behind Pakistan.



Sadiq hooking Old for four at Lord's yesterday.

In brilliant evening sunshine, Pakistan lost nine wickets for 79 runs before Imtikhbar declared in time to give England 50 minutes batting while the pitch was still mottled. The wicket of Amis came Pakistan's way.

Only in England do they leave the pitches uncovered when it rains. This leads, they say, to a more natural game. Pakistan, the more so after yesterday, will feel, I am sure, that it makes a lottery of cricket. Today, if the pitch rolls out well, as it will may, England will be doubly fortunate, Pakistan doubly unfortunate.

It is for occasions such as this that Underwood keeps his place in the England side. He is the best bowler in the business on a difficult pitch, as most of England's opponents have cause to know. Yesterday Denness called him up as soon as they got on there after the rain, and in 14 overs he took five wickets for 20 runs.

But Mr Sheppard's best moment came when he said: "Play has been resumed in the Test match but not occurred to the cheer, a mixture of irony, relief and scorn, brought a man running to the bar thinking offered another wicket had come. He discovered it was nothing so important, he went back in again. The night fall.

Asif Iqbal had been mused at ship before being caught at Lord's yesterday. He had been mused at ship before being caught at Lord's yesterday. He had been mused at ship before being caught at Lord's yesterday.

It was only 90 minutes earlier that Sadiq had departed, for the first time in the match. Underwood had taken 10 wickets in eight Test matches for 486 runs. But this was the moment he had been waiting for and now that it came he turned it to account. Of the nine Pakistan wickets to fall, eight went to the fingerspin of Underwood. The ball that brought Imtikhbar's declaration was a brave idea; but it was no great surprise when the batsman came out.

Bedi's bowling close to perfection

By Peter Marson
BLACKPOOL: Northamptonshire, with nine first wickets in hand, lead Lancashire by 69 runs.

was a second early success for Bedi. He had previously stumped Wood off Bedi. Dye was not alone on the injured list. Steele had damaged a hamstring in his innings on Wednesday. Second innings.

Northamptonshire opened their innings after tea and in two quarters before the close they had taken five wickets but fallen at the other end for 81 runs.

Lancashire began in the morning with 28 runs in the book, 13 overs, with Wood 18 and Kennedy 10 facing the bowling of Cotnam and Bedi. Dye, who had pulled up in the previous evening, had recovered and had been passed fit to play.

Essex v Yorkshire

AT LEYTON
YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 153.
Essex: First Innings, 82.

Gloucester v Derby

AT CHELTENHAM
GLOUCESTER: First Innings, 275.
Derby: First Innings, 107.

Kent v Warwick

AT CANTERBURY
WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 146.
Kent: First Innings, 67.

Minor Counties

Northamptonshire v Dorset, 149 for 8 dec.
Dorset: 149 for 8 dec.

Essex v Yorkshire

AT LEYTON
YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 153.
Essex: First Innings, 82.

Hampshire's title barring the unexpected

By Alan Gibson
PORTSMOUTH: Hampshire (16pts) beat Worcestershire (4) by an innings and 44 runs.

Something very unexpected will now have to happen for Hampshire not to win the championship. Yet although this was a memorable victory, I shall also remember the match for other reasons, not least the adventures of Mr Bill Sheppard, the genial Hampshire announcer.

At the end of the match, for instance, he set the stage for a presentation to the outstanding Hampshire cricketer of the festival, made by a Portsmouth garage which was celebrating its jubilee. But when we gathered round the pavilion, there was no presentation and no prize.

Hampshire's only real worry was the weather. We soon learnt that it was raining at Lord's. During the day, the rain was on and off, but it kept bringing news that it was raining 10 miles away, three miles away, just down the road.

Jacklin puts himself in with an even chance

Clemmons, North Carolina, Aug 8.—Tony Jacklin, the only challenger from Europe, gave the British Open a real challenge when he began the Professional Golfers' Association championship today.

The former British and United States Open champion followed the lead of his compatriot, Jacklin, in contention for two rounds, but took a 76 in the third to end his chances. He hit a tree and took a seven on a par 4 on the 22nd green.

Gifford ahead of Miss Glenn beats two seeds to reach last four

Weather conditions were appalling at Duntelmeir, Dundee, for the first round of the Scottish Ladies' Championship yesterday.

Miss Glenn beats two seeds to reach last four

Deborah Glenn sprang two surprises in the English girls' closed amateur golf championship yesterday. The 14-year-old unseeded player beat Denise Mason, seeded 7, in the first round and the No 2 seed, Sandra Turston, in the sixth round.

Glamorgan put Llewellyn under suspension

The Glamorgan County Cricket Club have suspended Michael Llewellyn, an all-rounder, who has played in only half a dozen championship games this season because of illness.

Today's cricket

LORD'S: England v Pakistan 11.30.
Essex v Yorkshire 11.0.

Golf

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
First out was lowest scorer in the first round of the Colgate European women's golf tournament at Sunningdale yesterday.

The only shover of the day, a heavy shower, came through strongly, the wind increased. With so much rain on the ball, control became all important, and if the scoring was somewhat disappointing it was because players have not had time to adjust to changed and difficult conditions.

One saw the same thing repeated among the leaders—a conservative route was the safer, more going astray which was enough to spoil a good score. For all of them the rough was deadly.

Some of the amateurs were out of their depth in this company and even Jessie Valentine, veteran British competitor, admitted to feeling nervous at the start.

Two young British golfers take early lead

Hilversum, Netherlands, Aug 8.—The young British golfers, Howard Clark, 19, and Davis Paul, 21, were the early round leaders with rounds of 73, one under par, in the £19,000 Dutch Open championship here today.

In a strong field, the former Walker Cup international, Clark, went out in 34, three under par, with four birdies and dropping only one stroke. But he took four at the fifth hole.

Jewell wins largest prize as under-25 champion

Richard Jewell completed his splendid run in the Lord Derby Ladbroke under-25 matchplay golf championship, when he swept aside Paul Barber of Newton-on-Avon in the final on the West Lancashire course at Blundellsands yesterday.

England women select team for Canada

An England women's hockey team has been selected for a three-week tour of Canada, writes Joyce Whitehead. They will arrive at Halifax and visit St John, Toronto.

Hockey

Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. They will play Canada in each of the seven cities and also the provincial teams of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario before returning home September 1.

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Americans fail to set weather on fire

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Laura Baugh was lowest scorer in the first round of the Colgate European women's golf tournament at Sunningdale yesterday.



Laura Baugh driving at Sunningdale yesterday, when she began with a seven.

Laura Baugh, aged 27, a Californian, returned 71, the only score under par on the Old Course. The only shover of the day, a heavy shower, came through strongly, the wind increased.

Some of the amateurs were out of their depth in this company and even Jessie Valentine, veteran British competitor, admitted to feeling nervous at the start.

Card of course

Table with columns: Hole, Yds, Par, Hole, Yds, Par. Lists scores for various players across 18 holes.

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Horse show

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris Dublin, Aug 8. Major Raimondo d'Inzeo, who with the Shell pittance here yesterday on his 17-year-old Belvedere, brought off another great victory, this afternoon at the Dublin-Wireless national competition on the same day.

The gallant old Irish horse scores again

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris Dublin, Aug 8. Major Raimondo d'Inzeo, who with the Shell pittance here yesterday on his 17-year-old Belvedere, brought off another great victory, this afternoon at the Dublin-Wireless national competition on the same day.

Arabic calligraphy at the bottom of the page.



SPORT

Racing

Tiger Tim's should feel at home in Buggins Farm Nursery

By Jim Snow
Today, Newmarket has its first ever evening meeting and thus makes another page in its long history of racing by falling into line with the majority of racecourses. Ascot excepted there are few courses which do not have an evening programme during May, June, July and August.

Chil the Kites swoops to victory in the wind

By Brough Scott
Wind tunnels rather than two gallops would have been the best testing ground for runners at Brighton yesterday. I do not think that Bruce Hobbs's immaculate set-up runs to such advanced equipment but the stable's aptly named Chil the Kite both looked and performed as if he had been designed for such gusty conditions.

Sweet first visit for Candy

Henry Candy, the Wainage trainer, won with his first runner at Pontefract yesterday when Tamilian beat the favourite, Steadyo, in the Stewards' Handicap. Candy, who took over this season from his father, Derrick, has now had 17 winners.

Conditions just right for Morning Cloud

By John Nicholls
Edward Heath's Morning Cloud had her best result of the week when she won the New York Yacht Club Challenge Cup at Cowes yesterday. It is a fresh southerly breeze, giving the conditions she likes best, Morning Cloud crossed the finishing line only six minutes after John Freeman's Baskerville, the race leader.

Newmarket programme

Table of racing programmes for Newmarket, including 6.05 HILL HANDICAP, 6.30 BUNBURY STAKES, 7.0 PAMPISPORF HANDICAP, 7.30 RUNNING GAP STAKES, 8.0 LAVENHAM HANDICAP, 8.30 BEACON MAIDEN PLATE, 9.0 MIDDLETON PLATE, 9.30 DERWENT HANDICAP, 10.0 CLEVELAND HANDICAP, 10.30 GLAISDALE HANDICAP, 11.0 SOUTH DURHAM PLATE.

Lingfield Park programme

Table of racing programmes for Lingfield Park, including 2.15 VICTORIA PLATE, 2.45 MAPLETON PLATE, 3.15 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP, 3.45 SOUTHERN PLATE, 4.15 EAST GRINSTEAD HANDICAP, 4.45 CROYDON HANDICAP.

Haydock Park programme

Table of racing programmes for Haydock Park, including 2.15 LADY HILL PLATE, 2.45 WEST LANCASHIRE PLATE, 3.15 BUGGINS FARM STAKES, 3.45 RED ROSE HANDICAP, 4.15 MATTHEW PEACOCK HANDICAP, 4.45 CASTLE HILL MAIDEN STAKES.

Redcar programme

Table of racing programmes for Redcar, including 2.0 STAINTONDALE PLATE, 2.30 MIDDLETON PLATE, 3.0 DERWENT HANDICAP, 3.30 GLAISDALE HANDICAP, 4.0 SOUTH DURHAM PLATE.

Brighton results

Table of racing results for Brighton, including 2.05 BLACK ROCK STAKES, 2.35 CHIL THE KITE, 2.55 DON FORTUNE, 3.15 CARLTON STAR, 3.45 SATIN SONG, 4.15 TAMINE, 4.45 SATIN SONG, 5.15 TAMINE.

Pontefract

Table of racing results for Pontefract, including 2.45 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE, 3.15 SATIN SONG, 3.45 TAMINE, 4.15 SATIN SONG, 4.45 TAMINE.

Great Yarmouth

Table of racing results for Great Yarmouth, including 2.15 SCROVY SANDS PLATE, 2.45 BAZOOKA, 3.15 CONFLUENT, 3.45 BAZOOKA, 4.15 CONFLUENT.

Warwick

Table of racing results for Warwick, including 2.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 2.45 DIVINE KING, 3.15 TREVANIAN, 3.45 LADY MARY, 4.15 DIVINE KING, 4.45 TREVANIAN.

Redcar selections

Our Northern Correspondent
0 Tamblett, 2.30 Hansy Lad, 3.30 Colinafern, 4.0 Ace of Mind, 4.30 Fast Dandy, 5.0 Amadon.

Newmarket selections

Our Racing Staff
0 Savida, 6.30 Pin High, 7.0 Speedymedc, 7.30 Duke of Marmalade, 8.0 Miss Pet, 8.0 Jacquet, 9.0 Newmarket.

Lingfield Park selections

Our Racing Staff
15 King Petal, 2.45 Postal, 3.15 Tudor Crown, 3.45 Harmonie, 4.15 Lasteroy, 4.30 C.E. Africa.

Wilson leads the Wayfarers

The national Wayfarer championship was won yesterday by A. Wilson, of Medway Y.C., sailing Wayfarer in the second day in succession Morning Cloud was easily the best boat away in class one. She was sailing fast and on the second day she was out on the line as the gun fired and quickly tacked to the mainland shore.

Blatchford's win improves chance

A thunderstorm and two protracted rain squalls provided extra problems for the 100 competitors sailing in the second day in succession Morning Cloud was easily the best boat away in class one. She was sailing fast and on the second day she was out on the line as the gun fired and quickly tacked to the mainland shore.

Tennis

STOCKHOLM: World Men's championship, overall standings: 1. B. O'Sullivan (Switzerland), 2. J. Ward (Switzerland), 3. J. Ward (Switzerland), 4. J. Ward (Switzerland).

Baseball

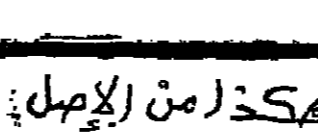
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates lead New York Mets 2-1; Boston Red Sox lead Los Angeles Angels 2-1; Philadelphia Phillies lead St. Louis Cardinals 2-1.

Football

Dagenham 1, Southend United XI 3; Brentford 2, Millwall XI 1.

Science report

Zoology: Avoiding 'bends'
Although man and other terrestrial animals cannot surface rapidly from great depths without incurring the bends, many marine creatures do so regularly with impunity. How they escape the decompression sickness is the subject of a report by Dr Roger S. Seymour, of Monash University, Australia, which suggests that sea snakes overcome the risk of decompression by re-routing most of their blood to bypass the lungs.













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WEST COUN... COUN... DEPAR... STRAT... INTELL... DISTRI... ENVIRO... GROU... RESER... CONTR... LANDS... CONSE... GROU... LONDON OF... This section contains various small advertisements and notices, including 'WEST COUN...', 'COUN...', 'DEPAR...', 'STRAT...', 'INTELL...', 'DISTRI...', 'ENVIRO...', 'GROU...', 'RESER...', 'CONTR...', 'LANDS...', 'CONSE...', 'GROU...', 'LONDON OF...', and 'This section contains various small advertisements and notices...'.







# Ulster's growing belief that Britain is planning a withdrawal

Belfast, Aug 8

A former battalion commander in the British Provisionals, sometimes tells the story of a visit he had when he was an internee at Long Kesh from a prominent member of the British Labour Party. The politician had a particular interest in Ulster—this was shortly after the fall of Stormont when the Tories had appointed Mr William Whitelaw as Secretary of State—and spent about half an hour in the Ulster's hut discussing the constitutional position of the province, the role that should be played by both communities in the future and the implications of direct rule and imprisonment without trial. Then, according to the IRA man, his visitor leaned across the table and said: "When we get into power, we're going to finish internment and we don't want to stay—Britain doesn't want Northern Ireland."

It was, by all accounts, a friendly exchange and there is a growing number of people in Ulster today who—while they instinctively mistrust everything the IRA says—would find the conversation perfectly credible. Privately, the Ulster is saying it thinks the British are going to disengage from Ulster; the Provisionals say it publicly, and members of all three moderate parties who sat on the power-sharing Executive have now come round to this point of view with one or two exceptions. Outwardly the pledges and statements about Ulster's place in the United Kingdom are still there, but all the signs now are that Britain intends to detach herself gradually from the island she first colonized 800 years ago. Only the "loyalist" politicians who have so consistently opposed British policy in Ireland appear to be unable to recognize them.

Militarily, financially, socially, politically even in terms of national prestige, both the British and the Northern Irish are wearying of each other's mistakes. With increasing frequency MPs in the United Kingdom, with of course the exception of Mr Philip Goodhart's group, are questioning the wisdom of the union, while politicians in Ulster are coming to lose faith in Mr Wilson's Government.

Even a glance at current security policy in Ulster must give many Protestants and Roman Catholics the impression that the main British aim is to take home its army. There are still 15,000 troops here—although the Rev Ian Paisley has suggested darkly

that this is a spurious figure—and every week or so England or Scotland or Wales loses another soldier to the IRA (since regular Irish units are not employed in Ulster). After five years the IRA has not faded away, and neither have the Protestant extremists. But at a time when the Provisionals are still able to attack at their own choosing—two weeks ago they put a bomb on an aeroplane, a cross channel ferry and another five in the very centre of Belfast—Mr Rees is talking about a "flexible response" from the Army.

This means that there is no reason why Britain should keep a set number of troops in the province since it takes only a day to bring the duty spearhead battalion to Northern Ireland from the mainland. The cornerstone of his idea is that Ulster people should also help to relieve regular troops by playing a greater role in security themselves. For this reason uniformed civilians have appeared in Belfast in the past few weeks, dressed in dark blue jackets with crowns on their hats, searching shoppers at the iron security gates in the centre of Belfast.

For this reason, too, Mr Rees is now floating the idea of a community police force, a rather amorphous concept in which Protestants will help to police their own areas and Catholics their own streets under the guidance of the Royal Ul-

ster Constabulary. It is an idea which has been met with something less than lukewarm enthusiasm by the RUC, although no one has let this be known.

The IRA has naturally been watching these moves with more than passing interest. The Provisionals, for instance, have repeatedly called for "a planned, orderly withdrawal" of the Army. Last month's White Paper expressed the Government's hope that there could be "a planned, orderly and progressive reduction" of the Army—remarkably similar words—and some unionists as well as Republicans, are wondering whether the "flexible" response and the increasing involvement of Ulster people in guarding their own country does not in fact amount to a form of Vietnamization.

In the White Paper, the British did not choose to dwell on the cost of keeping the Army in Ulster, but they made it clear that the amount required to supplement Northern Ireland's tax revenue has been increasing steadily over the years and that the projected figure for 1974-75 is £430m. Unless Northern Ireland achieves some political progress, the paper in effect went on to say, then Westminster's willingness to transfer additional money to Ulster will be affected. A White Paper to be published in the autumn is likely to make this point in

even stronger terms, stressing that of the provisional £968m figure for the total public expenditure in Northern Ireland for 1974-1975 (excluding defence) only £600m will be raised from Ulster's own resources.

In other words, the Labour Government appears to be preparing a very bald threat for Ulster: that unless the all-party convention works next year, then the purse strings are going to be tightened and the province, including Mr Wilson's "spongers", may have to look elsewhere for subsidies and long-term investment. Trade unionists in Belfast have been looking with more than concern at the Government's decision to nationalize all ship-building concerns in the United Kingdom except the Harland and Wolff yards in Belfast. Since the majority of the workforce is Protestant, is this a political weapon?

British politicians of both parties can meanwhile be forgiven if their own suspicions of the Northern Ireland majority grow greater. The loyalists who were elected to Parliament are now reviled as men who are disloyal because they broke the Constitution Act last May.

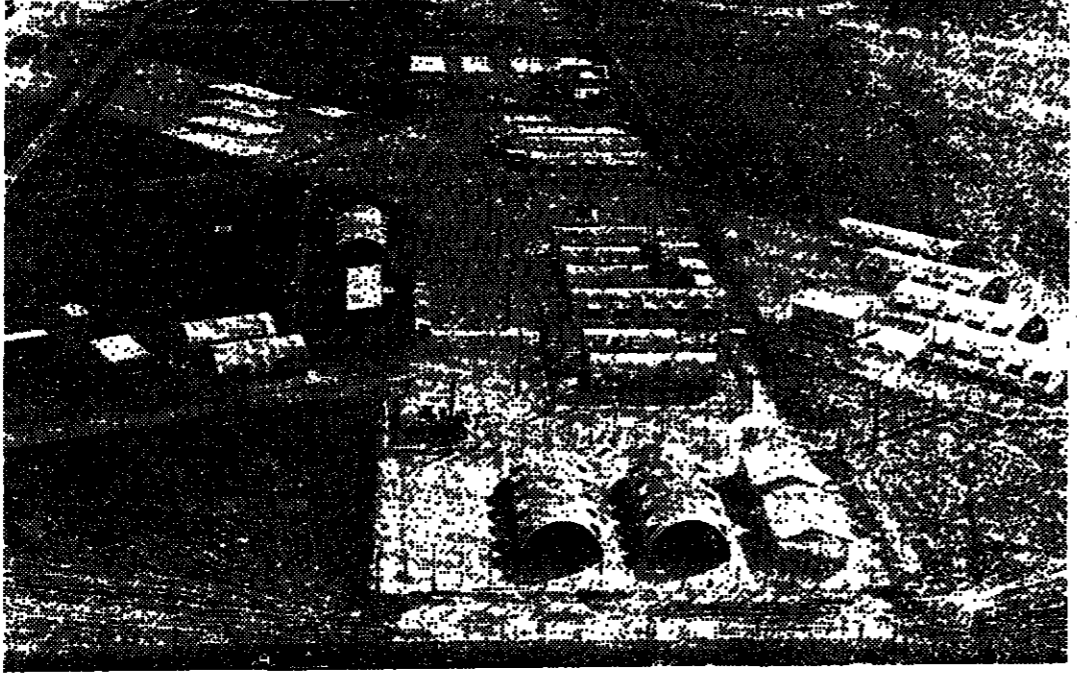
By the same token, most hard-line Protestants now distrust the British more than ever. One man who privately admitted two weeks ago that he thought the British would issue

some declaration of intent to leave was an ex-internee who had been locked in the Kesh, as a suspected member of the Ulster Freedom Fighters, the most vicious Protestant extremist group. Unionists close to Mr Brian Faulkner also have deep reservations, and the SDLP believes the Government has no coherent policy over internment—Mr Rees's "take home a terrorist" parole scheme was quietly dropped, and the release of internees at present is almost negligible.

Both sides in Ulster also distrust the manner and style of Mr Wilson's Government. The three moderate party leaders who went to Chequers on that dramatic Friday before the Executive collapsed came away with the impression that the Prime Minister was more interested in how his policies were presented than in actually working them out. Why else, they now ask, when British plans for the North are so vague, should he want to appoint a "public relations" consultant on Ulster at more than £9,000 a year?

Perhaps the greatest doubt in Belfast just now is over the degree to which the Government expects the conservative wing of the Ulster Unionists in the White Paper, to work "Was the document even produced with enough thought?" Four days before its publication, Ian Gilmour, the Shadow spokesman on Ulster, had not been warned of its impending arrival and it needed Mr Donal O'Sullivan, the Irish Ambassador in London, to have a serious argument with the British Foreign Office before the Dublin Government received a copy less than 24 hours before it appeared.

Three years ago today, British troops rounded up hundreds of Catholics in Northern Ireland for internment without trial. They did so in a province which looked as though its ties with the Union could not be broken. Last night the Catholics were commemorating the anniversary, but in their minds the greater issues at stake. There is no time span on them—perhaps 10, perhaps 30, years—there is no time span on them, presumably with the happiest of financial and political safeguards that can be obtained for both communities, when internment will be only a memory but when Ulster will be on its own.



The Maze Prison at Long Kesh centre of the internment controversy which is three years old today.

## In pious hope of a better balance in political life

'We must take our stand today above the strident doctrines of far left and far right'

In this neurotic world the quality of balance in the assessment and handling of public affairs is the one I would most like to see revived—or held on to, where it is still to be found.

A fat chance there is of such an aspiration making headway in the next few months. The Prime Minister's readiness to drag even the tragedy of Northern Ireland on to the party political football pitch marks the start of a season of political hooliganism in which some will join with gusto and into which all will be sucked.

This notwithstanding, and before the fog of battle finally descends, here, fresh-baked from the pious hopes department, are some observations on what might have been, and might yet be, in a better governed country than the one we know today.

I repeat, let that traditional quality of balance, to which the Conservative Party is the true heir, be injected or infused into every pronouncement on the nation's affairs. Let this be in contrast to the constant hysteria of newspapers and television coverage, where the art of balanced presentation has so often been lost (not at all the same thing as giving a snapper from every point of view).

Second, let the place of the Conservative Party right across the middle of politics and national life be reasserted. This is where we belong. We are not necessarily against moderate Labour opinion and never have been (except in disastrous "ultra" periods) nor against sane Liberal opinion, where it can be found.

But we are the one party with the potential for uniting all groups and interests, beholden to none and to no great system or dogma (not to the powers, not to big business and not to the doctrine-mongers who find people such an irritant in their otherwise smooth machinery of capitalism).

And let these themes be driven home by reminding ourselves and anyone else who will listen:

1. That a balance in society must be established with organized labour if the destructive force of inflation is to be contained; that the unions have tilted the balance dangerously; that Labour has no visible plans for restoring it and that society is ungovernable unless it can be restored. The question which was put to the nation in February—although obviously, not

very well put—remains outstanding and at some stage will have to be answered—how do we reestablish the balance between the 10,000,000 workers who are unionized and the 15,000,000 who are not, each group with the power to destroy the free society?

2. That we need, equally, a balance with big business and finance, by the state taking everything over, but by leaning over backwards in support of the small man and the local viewpoint, by rejecting undiluted free market theory and by harnessing the very best of private enterprise in the service of the public and the nation (eg using the oil companies properly in the North Sea, to the full benefit of the taxpayer and the public, instead of setting up half-baked and bureaucratic new institutions).
3. That there must be a balance with big development, whether by the state or private enterprise, that life must at all costs be kept on a human scale and that the planning must be embedded in every building programme, city redevelopment, transportation project and regional plan.
4. That we need a balance with big administration by taking it frankly into our hands by making sure that fresh ideas and alternative viewpoints get fed into the central government monolith and by welcoming a strong parliamentary contribution to the making and monitoring of public policy.
5. That we require a balanced and practical approach to the control of inflation through using all the weapons available; to rely on pay policy alone is wrong (and we did not do so) but it is equally wrong to imagine that monetary policy alone, or various techniques of demand management, are solid enough con-

6. That, above all, our bed and our work is to unite groups, people of all backgrounds, of all ages, of all outlooks, to make life better in this country in every sense, the word Britain is now deeply, deeply tired of party politics and endless divisive quarrels.

The Conservative strength in the past is that we have understood a bit above the pet aspects of partisanship, even the cost of short-term political advantage. This is where we must take our stand today above the strident doctrines of far left and far right, arguing to the interests of both capital and labour, but the servant neither. We are the trustees of the commonwealth and balance of the British people in a dangerous and unbalanced world.

David Howarth  
The author is Conservative MP for Guildford.

## Why our giants must be strong enough to put chains on their own appetites

Bernard Levin

Those who believe, as I would prefer not to but cannot help doing, that Burke was right when he said that "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites" and that "Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within, the more there is without", are apparently faced, when contemplating the abuse of power not indulged in, ever more frequently, by the trade union movement, with a situation in which it will be necessary to impose that controlling power, so that all that remains is to determine what form it should take and how it should be exerted. Two almost identical attempts to achieve this through industrial law were made by Mr Wilson's and Mr Heath's Governments successfully; both failed. Now, as I was saying on Tuesday, there is an increasingly strident demand for sterner measures. But, as I was also saying on Tuesday, I do not believe they are necessary. I believe it is possible, even against what is now a formidable body of evidence to the contrary, that Burke's other alternative, which relies on men's "disposition to put moral

chains upon their own appetites", can provide a solution.

First, I must define the men who are to put the moral chains on their appetites. I do not believe that the mass of ordinary trade union members are anything but democratic and patriotic, nor do I believe that they have any interest (in either sense of the word) in destroying our society and replacing it with a totalitarian state. I am, of course, aware that a substantial number of trade union members, including many leaders at every level in the movement, are neither democratic nor patriotic, and do have the aim referred to; I am also aware that there are groups active working for the development of such forces; I am aware, too, that the main political arm of the trade union movement, the Labour Party, includes such people, also at all levels, including Parliament and the present Government; I am, finally, aware that the Labour Party also contains—and in this case at levels up to and including the Cabinet—people who, though they do not themselves share the aims of the totalitarians, are deliberately encouraging them, believing that such forces can be used to further the ambitions of those doing the encouraging without destroying society, democracy and encouragers alike.

Yet, assiduous, devoted and skilled though such people are, they have no magic or hypnotic power over the union members. If they should ever achieve their aims, they would, of course, exercise no magic or hypnotic but police power; so far, however, they have no such means at their disposal. How, then, have they managed to achieve so substantial a degree of leadership in a movement which is both theoretically and practically free to reject them? Or, more precisely—for, of course, what has happened is not just that totalitarians have gained influence in the union movement but that the courses of action which they advocate have become increasingly popular—how have millions of men and women who are certainly not by nature more selfish, oppressive, ruthless or unpatriotic than the rest of their countrymen come to a point at which they repeatedly behave as though they are?

In the answer to that question lies the solution to the problem. For if we put aside consideration of the totalitarians whose aims have nothing in common with the majority of union members (and who are in any case not to be reasoned with), we have to ask what it is that has produced the attitude I refer to. And as soon as we ask

that question, provided only that we are able to abandon our own preconceptions in doing so, we can see that the attitude is, to a very considerable extent, perfectly justifiable.

We hear a great deal these days about the short-sightedness of those who seem to be interested only in higher wages. But we hear it mostly from those who simply do not understand that millions of people have nothing but higher wages to be interested in, and never have had, and are possessed of a profound and probably ineradicable suspicion that they never will have. I cannot tell you, because I cannot find words to express, how heartily I despise those who talk about "greedy workers, caring for nothing but themselves". Until very recent times indeed, any worker who spent five minutes caring for anything but himself and his family would have been crazy, for he needed all his time for that purpose, and knew very well that nobody else would pursue it, if he did not. I say "until very recent times", but in fact the statement is true

over immense areas still, and anyone who is disposed to doubt the fact does not need to study the work of the Child Poverty Action Group, though it would do him a power of good to do so; all he need do is to try living on unemployment pay for a month.

The familiar Establishment exhortations to play the game—over Mr Wilson's call for a fair day's work for a fair day's pay—seem grandly irrelevant to the worker when he looks at his own situation. He is conditioned by a set of pressures and frustrations arising from deep divisions in society which have historical, social, financial and educational origins. Until those divisions are removed, workers will respond as they have always responded to a society which has failed to give them dignity, incentive, and a sense of purpose. For the fact must be faced that Britain still has a large, insecure, underprivileged, and weary workforce, whose pay and weekly budget often mean little more than a hand-to-mouth existence. These are the conditions, not the fact, that there is anything particularly enduring about the new-found affluence which some of them have experienced since the 1950s. Relatively few have a secure and regular income which does not fluctuate. Their reactions

to change are conditioned by the fact that they still feel that educational and recreational opportunities are scandalously limited. If workers are selfish, aggressive and irresponsible—that is their response to a society which appears to them to be unequal, selfish and irresponsible. We are still failing to realize the objectives of equal opportunity, good basic living standards, innovation by which every worker has a chance to share in all sections of the population.

That passage is from *Britain on Borrow* by Glyn Jones and Michael Barnes, one of the most valuable and important studies of Britain's industrial situation to appear in modern times. (It was published by Penguin Books in 1967, and I may as well draw attention to it now, rather than this book on that subject published by Penguin today would probably be yet another contribution to the quantities of unreadable Marxist rubbish to be found among the output of that house lately.) It is a book that is fair, vigorous and constructive study. I really do not know how anyone who disagrees with that judgment would go about demonstrating that it is mistaken, and if anyone is disposed to try, he might start with a little more exercise, based on one of the many quotations from workers or their representatives with which the book is studded: what is the answer to the shop steward who said

"A youngster joins the management side and falls sick and gets maximum sick pay whilst my men who've been here 10 years get nothing?"

Now since Jones and Barnes wrote their book, the situation has not very considerably worsened in one vital particular. The galling horsemen of the inflationary apocalypse have reinforced the view, held by many trades unionists, that they had better get what they can as quickly as they can, since nobody is either going to control the inflation or look after them if it gets entirely out of hand. For millions to act on such a view, of course, makes the inflation gallop still faster. But the truth is that, although nobody should about "Fire it on a crowded theatre, as soon as anybody has done so it is to the interest of all to get out of the place as quickly as possible. And all that the "greedy, selfish workers" are doing, all that union members are doing in following the totalitarians, is to get them, amid the abuse, higher wages and shorter hours, all that the men and women are doing who operate restrictive practices, is to make for the nearest exit because they are not going to be there. Only if we can convince the millions that their interests—defined not in terms of tomorrow but of today—are better served by putting moral chains

on their own appetites than refusing to do so will we manage to right the dangerous imbalance in our society which has been caused by the growth in trade union power and in exercise. And we have no chance at all of convincing them of such a thing while the attitude summed up in my quotation from *Britain on Borrow* persists, and persists because it is justified. As happens, the book is not primarily about the unfairness of the distribution of our society, but about the incompetence, a lack of vision of our industrial management, but the two are extricably interwoven in the latter in working-class mind. And until we show that we are seriously what we say about in a new book, until we ensure that the hardship of sacrifice really as opposed to theoretical bears most heavily on those best equipped to support it, until we can say, "A youngster joins the management side and falls sick and gets maximum sick pay whilst my men who've been here 10 years get nothing", anything similar from any aspect of our society, until that of dawn we will not persuade millions of honest, honourable, hard-working men and women that it is good to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like giant.

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### The Times Diary

Spending it while they still have it

you put a value on wealth? I am lucky enough to own paintings and furniture that are so valuable that they are impossible to value, unless I want to sell them, which I don't.

Robert Maxwell, the Labour publisher who is in Stockholm for the day so he could avoid prizes for the world computer chess championships last night. He proved eager to talk about the wealth tax. "My reaction is strongly positive. I advocated such a tax should be introduced 10 years ago."

What I said then I believe now. It's necessary in terms of better social justice—those with the broader backs should bear the biggest load. And it is necessary because many people who have capital are not seeing it properly managed. If there is a levy on capital people will see that it is properly used. Instead of spending it on foreign holidays.

Travel news  
Ethiopia's recent troubles make it second only to Cyprus as the place I least want to go to on holiday. Yet Ethiopian Airlines called a press conference yesterday to say that, despite the famine and the coup which enforced constitutional changes, Ethiopia is still a place to visit.

the number of tourists travelling the historic route, via the stone monoliths of Axum, the churches of Lalibela hewn from solid rock and the castles of Gondar, had fallen by 20 to 25 per cent.

Polish hikers on special interest tours had shown a greater resilience to the bad news in the papers, though.

At the end of the conference there was a showing of a travel film about the country's climate, culture and charm. "There is now a stable peace," said the commentary, while the screen was filled with pictures of sunbathers jolling beside an hotel pool and people snooching on the dance floor, "and the people think only of creating better living conditions." Fine.

Old talkers  
A perceptive member of the House of Lords has sent an addendum to my catalogue of busy old peers, namely, the former MP, businessman, and government administrator and

Master of the Blankney Hunt, is 90 this year. He attends the House almost as regularly as he rides and he is in the saddle every day. He takes a particular interest in colonial and Polish matters.

Lord Hurbomb, the former top civil servant, is 91. My informant says: "He comes a lot to the House and speaks in an admirably clear voice." Two particular interests in his speeches are wild birds and Old Master paintings.

The Earl of Albermarle, 92, is another inveterate and hardened legislator. But of the old Peer Lord Shinwell, 90 this year, is the most talkative. My informant says: "He speaks all the time. He made a speech lasting 35 minutes the other day, without a note, quoting extensively from Omar Khayyam and other poems."

I described BBC Television's depiction of Vice-President Ford this week as "the true voice of the silent majority". And Graham Moore of Leicester enjoyed the report on Radio 4 last week that "Heathrow Airport are attempting to beat the curfew by refusing staff".

Fun City  
At the start of this summer, the then Dean of Westminster agreed to allow Morris dancing on his Broad Sanctuary every Wednesday night for the four months of the tourist season. Despite grey skies and occasional drizzle a respectable number of people turned up this week to watch the East Surrey Morris Men. From the evidence of cameras, guide-

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COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA August 8: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as President of The Save the Children Fund, this evening attended the premiere of the film *Caravan* at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, in aid of the fund.

On August 13 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will embark in HM YACHT BRITANNIA and view the production platform Graythorpe 1 in the British Petroleum Fordees Field. Later, HM YACHT BRITANNIA will arrive at the Burmah oil exploration rig Ocean Kolonel.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner given by the Air Force Board to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force in the Officers' Mess of Headquarters Strike Command, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, on October 28.

Princess Alexandra will be installed as the first Chancellor of the Mauritius University in October.

Birthdays today Sir Cuthbert Clagg, 70; Mr J. C. Cernin, 50; Mr Leo Gunn, 69; Mrs Justice Lane, 69; Dr L. F. Powell, 33; Mr R. E. Shephard, 72; Dr Walter Sturkie, 80; Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffrey Thompson, 86; Major-General Sir Christopher Welby-Everard, 65.

Princess Alexandra to visit Poland Princess Alexandra will visit Poland from October 5 to 9 at the invitation of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Today's engagements The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit HMS Neptune, Clyde Submarine Base, Faslane, 10 am; Royal Northern Yacht Club, 11 am.

Latest appointments Mr Henry James, head of the Department of the Environment's information service, is to become Director-General of the Central Office of Information.

Diocese of Lichfield The Rev. M. Beaman, Vicar of Lichfield, is to be appointed to be Vicar of the Old Hall School, Walsley.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. N. C. Borcham and Miss K. A. Müller. The engagement is announced between Simon N. C. Borcham, son of Mr A. J. Borcham, CB, and Mrs Borcham, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Karen Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. C. L. Müller, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr L. W. Crooks and Miss M. J. Trehear-Thomas. The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of the late Mr and Mrs C. T. Crooks, of Field Cottage, Bathampton, Bath, and Miranda Joy, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Trehear-Thomas, of Silkwood House, Westonbirt, Gloucestershire.

Mr D. J. Fraser and Miss S. J. Collins. The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Donald James Fraser, Royal Horse Artillery, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Fraser, of Tomblow, Alderney, and Miss S. J. Collins, of Tomblow, Alderney, and Susan Jane, only daughter of Major and Mrs H. K. C. Collins, of Larzhill, Wilshire.

Mr C. J. Lindeman and Miss J. M. Stiles. The engagement is announced between Christopher John, only son of Mr and Mrs H. J. Lindeman, of 11, St. James's Park, Hertfordshire, and Janet Marie, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. L. Stiles, of Holtick Wood Avenue, Friern Barbet, Wilshire.

Mr P. S. Orton and Miss J. M. Cooper. The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. A. Orton, of West-Down, Bournemouth, and Miss J. M. Cooper, of 11, St. James's Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr N. A. N. Sharpley and Miss M. F. T. Desmond. The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Sharpley, of Sanoys, St. Mary's Lane, Louth, Lincolnshire, and Miss M. F. T. Desmond, of 11, St. James's Park, Hertfordshire.

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Marriage

Mr N. F. S. Hodgson and Miss M. Prouty. The marriage took place on June 22 at Littleton, Massachusetts. The bride, Miss M. Prouty, is the daughter of Mr Nicholas Pomeroy Sanford Hodgson, only son of Mr and Mrs A. R. S. Hodgson, of The Cottage, Colchester, Essex, and the bridegroom, Mr N. F. S. Hodgson, is the younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald B. Prouty, of Littleton.

Mr P. B. Emerson and Miss J. Coburn. The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of the late Mr and Mrs A. Emerson, of Watford, Hertfordshire, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Coburn, of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr J. Hine and Dr M. A. S. Morton. The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Mr L. J. Hine and of Mrs E. J. Hine, of Taunton, Somerset, and Margaret, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Stuart Morton, of Pinner, Middlesex.

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Mr G. J. M. Powell and Miss F. J. M. Gooda. The engagement is announced between Glenn, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. J. M. Powell, of South Lawn, Felpham, Sussex, and of Mrs A. C. MacQueen, of the late Mrs. M. Gooda, of Felpham, Sussex.

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University news

Oxford: Henry VIII Prize in Philosophy. I. P. H. Williams, St. Antony's College, Oxford, has been awarded the Henry VIII Prize for the best performance in the Philosophy Prize for the year 1973-74. The prize is named after Henry VIII, who was the first to establish the prize.

Glasgow: Dr J. H. Barber, MR, ChB(Edin), senior lecturer in the organization of primary medical care in the departments of medicine (Royal Infirmary) and community medicine in the university, has been appointed to the new North-Miller Chair of General Practice.

Birmingham: D. A. O'Connor, BSc, DSc, senior lecturer in physics at the university, has been appointed reader in crystal physics.

Leeds: Promoted to reader: Dr J. H. Barber, MR, ChB(Edin), senior lecturer in the organization of primary medical care in the departments of medicine (Royal Infirmary) and community medicine in the university, has been appointed to the new North-Miller Chair of General Practice.

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# America's hope for a second Truman

## Gerald Ford: His honesty is unimpeachable. In America now that is worth more than a reputation for brilliance or vote catching

The optimistic in Washington believe that Gerald Ford could be another Harry Truman. Both men grew up in the Middle West, both served a lifetime in Congress, and certainly Mr Ford has common sense and a matter-of-factness which are qualities which have helped to make Truman a great President. Only the future will reveal whether or not Mr Ford has the other or comparable qualities, but his honesty and personal integrity are beyond doubt. At the very least, he should be an adequate caretaker President.

He has little in common with his predecessor. Mr Nixon was a lonely and secretive man. Mr Ford is as outgoing as any middle American. The one taste they shared was a craving for cottage cheese smothered in ketchup. Apart from their weakness for this culinary delicacy, they are as unlike as night and day. Mr Nixon was a ketchup and a western steak with french fries.

To continue the metaphor, Mr Ford, as he was known throughout Washington before his elevation, looks like a meat-and-potatoes man. He is a compact six-footer and gives the impression of physical strength and intellectual simplicity. Even at the age of 60, one can occasionally see him back on the football field, muddled but unbowed. He is as simple as a Middle Westerner. He has never been questioned. He practised law before entering Congress and served as a naval officer during the Second World War.

Ford is shrewd enough, but I doubt that he has ever had an original thought. He would no more question the conventional wisdom than the Ten Commandments. He is typical of a certain type of Middle Westerner—simple as his praiseworthy and working, patriotic and self-reliant.

He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 14, 1913, as Leslie King. When his mother married he assumed the name Gerald R. Ford. He is the most Republican state in the country although it produced William Jennings Bryan, the ideal prairie populist. In the senatorial election campaign the hottest issue in Nebraska was pornography, and Senator Roman Hruska nearly lost because he had a financial interest in a cinema which had shown *Easy Rider* and *Catch 22*. Hruska supported the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court. He said: "Even if I were mediocre, I would be a mediocre lawyer. I am not a mediocre lawyer, but I am a mediocre person and lawyer. They are entitled to a little presentation, aren't they?"

He is indeed, and many people would say that Ford is

ideally equipped to represent the country. Omaha calls itself the meat packing capital of the world. Ford did not stay there long, but not because that claim is little to boast about. The family moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, which used to describe itself as the furniture-making capital of the world. The whine of buzzsaws is, I suppose, preferable to the smell of thousands of slaughtered hogs, but Grand Rapids is not much of a town. In fact, it can be rather grim because of the stern Calvinism of the Dutchmen who first settled there.

He had followed behind the New Englanders and New York Yankees who originally settled the state, pioneers who embodied all the old American virtues and who were rock-ribbed Republicans to a man. Michigan is of course associated with Detroit, once making capital of the world. Its murder rate, incidentally, makes New York look like an English cathedral town. Grand Rapids, however, is at its backdoor the Peninsula—a tongue of land reaching into Canada and a wonderful place for camping, shooting and fishing. Ford thought it was a great place to grow up in. It has always been, in spite of those buzzsaws.

He had political ambitions from an early age, perhaps because his stepfather was active in the local Republican party. He was elected to the House of Representatives from the Fifth District in 1948 and was regularly returned for two years with little or no difficulty. He was appointed Vice President last December. As his Congressional staff used to boast with pride, "Back home in Grand Rapids, Ford is a household word."

For all the years spent back east in Washington, Ford has remained very much the Middle Westerner. The family live in a suburban four bedroom house across the Potomac in Alexandria, Virginia. He presides over the barbecue in the backyard and also used to drive the children to school until the Secret Service objected on grounds of security.

His wife, Betty, was a Powers model and a dancer before their marriage, but she also came from Grand Rapids. She is trim for her 55 years and well dressed, but no more than the average middle-class American housewife. She was a Cub Scout den mother—one of the most onerous tasks of American suburban motherhood. She was a Sunday School teacher and an enthusiastic supporter of the Parent-Teacher Associations in all the schools her children attended.

In recent years, Ford has spent two or three nights out of town every week, mainly spending time in Nebraska. It helps to explain his attachment to the Republican party, but it meant that Mrs Ford, like wives of other successful American men, had to bring up the family almost alone. The result was happily predictable. Michael, the eldest, has inherited the evangelism of the Middle West and is attending a theological college in Massachusetts. Jack, a junior at Utah State University, wants to be a forester. Steve, still at the local high school, is an athlete like his father. Only Susan looks as if she may move beyond her Middle West background. She is a boarder at the Bolton Arms School in Maryland, a rather posh eastern school for

young ladies. It must seem a long way from Grand Rapids. Ford never had presidential or vice-presidential ambitions, and was content to stay in the House. His one ambition was to become the Speaker, a high office denied him because, except for the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration, the Democrats were the majority party throughout his long period of service.

He did become House Minority leader, however, when he succeeded Charles Halleck, an old conservative with a reputation for glibness. Majority and minority leaders are generally removed only by death or as the result of a disastrous election. There was such an election for the Republicans in 1964, when Johnson swept the country, and Ford successfully led what was described at the time as a revolt of the Young Turks. It was hardly that. Although Ford was to the left of Halleck, he was, and remains, very much right of centre. He opposed every piece of civil rights legislation, which he could afford to do because few blacks live in the Fifth District.

He was against welfare spending, but for balanced budgets. He has always insisted that his first priority was the adequate funding of the armed services. He is opposed to withdrawing a single American soldier from Europe. Not that he knows much about Europe: he spent his war years in the Pacific and his foreign travels have been confined to one trip to China. Americans for Democratic Action based him, but he was well liked in the House. He worked hard, listened, helped his brother Congressmen whenever he could, and rarely

## Old faces and friends among the team

Mr Nelson Rockefeller or Mr Goldwater.

The best lunch is that Mr Ford would choose the latter or someone like him, who could be expected to placate the Republican right wing for any recrimination over the deposition of Mr Nixon. This would completely rule out such men as Mr Elliot Richardson who, anyway, have more presidential ambition than Mr Ford could probably stomach.

Most important of all, however, will be the staff men Mr Ford brings with him to the White House. There is little doubt General Alexander Haig, Mr Nixon's hapless staff chief, would ensure the interim, but he would then be desperate to rejoin the Army—assuming that course is still open to him.

Most expert a return of men like Mr Melvin Laird, former Defence Secretary and last year a despondent White House adviser, and Mr Bryce Harlow, another Nixon adviser, to bring the top political touch to Mr Ford's operation.

These men immediately round him are very much a reflection of himself—middle aged, middle class, affable, at once small town and wise in the ways of Congress, but deemed under equipped to deal with the world.

That may prove harsh. We will not know until they have tried. But as a group they are in striking contrast to the typically eager young men who gather in anticipation of taking over the country with their new boss.

Of course Mr Ford's men have also for the past year been trying out mutters into their shaving mirrors "special counsel", "White House press secretary", etc., and doffing their doubts, suitably interwoven. Who knows? There have been too many youngsters

action ripe for corruption. Perhaps the country will benefit from some mature thinking.

Leading the list of men who have mostly been with Mr Ford since 1965 when he became House Republican leader is Mr Robert Hartman, aged 57, former Washington bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times.

He is the "Chief of Staff" and has been in charge of Mr Ford's frantic caravans around the country these past 10 months in which he has—unintentionally—solidified his image as the "next President."

Recently he formed an "action group" to meet with Mr Ford every month. It included: For defence policy, Mr John March, aged 47, former conservative Democratic Congressman, who moved to Mr Ford's staff from a Pentagon job; for legislative business, Mr Richard T. Burrell, a veteran Republican congressional staff man who worked in Capitol Hill Liaison for the first-term Nixon White House; for legislative business, Mr Richard T. Burrell, aged 50, for 30 years a Senate staff man who runs Mr Ford's Senate office; and for administration Mr L. William Seidman, aged 53, a millionaire business friend from Mr Ford's home town of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Of these men Mr Hartman and Mr Seidman are the most influential. But it is unlikely that Mr Hartman is up to full-scale management at the White House. Mr Seidman, a former aide who would become a power. A second echelon includes Mr Paul Milich, aged 54, press secretary and spokesman since 1966, and former Michigan newspaperman. He has resolutely refused to put together Mr Ford's press office since he became Vice-President. It is not known whether he could stand the daily strain of being the White House briefer, but he would be a good press liaison man.



## Conservative but with a measure of flexibility

Mr Gerald Ford has the reputation of being an unflinching, amiable conservative. He is thought to be one of those Midwest Republicans who represent the old-fashioned Republican virtues and still form the party's backbone—those whose total imperviousness to new ideas, and whose loyalty to the memory of Herbert Hoover, are chiefly responsible for the Republicans' constant weakness in Washington.

Obviously, there is a lot of truth in the judgment. Various liberal organizations who rate the performance of members of Congress on a sliding scale according to their voting on liberal issues, constantly put Representative Ford near the bottom of the list when he was in the House. Other organizations, with a conservative bent, gave him a voting record over 80 per cent or 90 per cent favourable.

But Mr Ford is not the dogmatic and inflexible conservative Senator Goldwater is. It would never occur to him to advocate the abolition of social security. As Republican leader in the House, he was strikingly pragmatic and showed no inclination to go to the stake on ideological grounds.

On foreign policy issues it is worth remembering that he started his political career as the protégé of Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, the chief architect of the bipartisan foreign policy of the 1940s. Mr Ford is admittedly much less interested in foreign affairs than was his predecessor, but the foreign policy positions he has taken in the past are in the tradition of liberal Republican internationalism. He is no isolationist.

He has been a conspicuous supporter of Israel throughout his career. The Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver Award is prominently displayed in his office. It was presented to him by the Cleveland region of the Zionist Organization of America because "he demonstrated by both word and deed his friendship and concern for the welfare and security of the state of Israel."

Like Mr Nixon he has been firmly anti-communist over the years. He always supported President Nixon's détente policy and has stated that he will maintain it, and keep Dr

ing withheld. Mr Nixon's decline; in letters to the Senate and Senator Ervin pleads limited executive privilege in regard to documents and recordings that not be made public consistent with the confidentiality of an office of President."

Special prosecutor Cox, at a conference states that Nixon "will eventually side by whatever ruling the Supreme Court makes about a tapes."

Senator Ervin asks Mr Nixon to play Watergate tapes to two selected committee members. Mr Nixon used sessions Mr Haldeman, replacing Mr Ehrlichman witness stand, tells committee that he has heard tapes two Nixon-Dean sessions. Despite Mr Nixon's claim that the tapes were "confidential", Mr Haldeman had been allowed to take them home after his resignation.

House of Representatives committee votes to subpoena verbatim records of expenditures on Mr Nixon's homes in Florida and California; more than \$10m said to be void.

Senate committee adjourns summer recess after 38 days, 35 witnesses and 181 televised hours. The transcript of hearings thus far runs to 100 pages, the length of the Bible. In a statement to a Washington, Mr Nixon's lawyers say he is sweltering to the people of America "but not the courts" and that the tapes would "irreparable harm to the President's security and separate Vice-President Agnew now under investigation for tax evasion."

Mr Nixon on television again; reaffirms innocence in Watergate affair, calls for national support, and suggests it is time to get on with "other business". The tapes will remain protected. In a press statement issued simultaneously, he does, however, admit that some of his May 22 statements

"were not precisely accurate".

16: Job Magruder pleads guilty to a charge of conspiracy in Watergate. He will testify as prosecution witness when second Watergate trial opens.

19: Gallup Poll finds 44 per cent now think Mr Nixon "not at all convicting" about Watergate. His support down to 31 per cent.

22: Mr Nixon holds press conference at the White House. He announces that Dr Kissinger is to replace William Rogers as Secretary of State, that his confidence in Mr Agnew "remains unshaken" and that he has no intention of resigning over Watergate.

23: Judge Sirica orders Mr Nixon to surrender tapes; Mr Nixon declines.

30: Mr Nixon appeals against Judge Sirica's decision over tapes.

September

6: New York Post reveals that at one stage Mr Nixon had authorized wire tap on his own brother.

7: Los Angeles grand jury, still considering Ellsberg break-in, indicts Mr Ehrlichman on charges of burglary, conspiracy and perjury. Mr Ehrlichman pleads not guilty.

9: Mr Nixon on TV; urges Congress to "speedier action on legislative matters"; no mention of Watergate.

10: Attorney General Elliott Richardson refuses to give Senate committee FBI files on wire-tapping.

11: FBI admits that Dr Kissinger, as head of National Security Council, approved 13 wire-taps in 1969.

13: Federal Appeals Court suggests Professor Cox should be allowed to hear the tapes and decide if the material is necessary for the grand jury.

14: Four of original seven Watergate defendants now change plea to not guilty, claiming to be victims of "a cruel fraud".

17: Donald Segretti, one of the "Waterbabies", is indicted on a variety of charges arising from "dirty tricks campaign" waged by CREEP, against Democrats in 1972 election.

18: Senate committee sues Mr Nixon for the tapes. The President's course of office, they say, "may be in jeopardy and he could be subject to criminal penalties."

19: Mr Nixon rejects any compromise over tapes.

23: Gallup shows 55 per cent now actively disapprove of Mr Nixon.

24: E. Howard Hunt appears before reconvened Senate committee; says he was doing his duty in acting as a Watergate burglar, confesses he forged "Kennedy" cables and says he believes the Watergate break-in was "betrayed" to police by one of the CREEP team.

October

4: Harris survey shows 34 per cent favour impeachment if Mr Nixon refuses to obey a court order demanding tapes.

7: Cash contributions to Mr Nixon's reelection campaign from Howard Hughes and others revealed to Senate committee.

10: Mr Agnew resigns as Vice President and is fined for tax evasion.

12: Federal Appeals Court orders Mr Nixon to hand over the tapes to Professor Cox.

13: Mr Nixon nominates Gerald Ford, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, to succeed Mr Agnew.

17: Judge Sirica rules that Mr Nixon need not hand over tapes to Ervin committee.

19: Mr Nixon offers to hand over "authenticated summary" of his Watergate tapes to the Senate investigators and Judge Sirica. Senate committee agrees to this but Professor Cox rejects the compromise and indicates that he will take Mr Nixon to court again. John Dean pleads guilty to a charge of "conspiring to obstruct justice".

20: Mr Nixon orders Attorney General Richardson to fire Archibald Cox; Mr Richardson refuses and resigns. Mr Nixon then orders Deputy Attorney General William French to fire Professor Cox; he refuses and is dismissed. Solicitor General Robert F. Kennedy fires Professor Cox, whose files are taken over by the FBI.

21: Call for Mr Nixon's impeachment come from Congressional figures in both Democratic and Republican parties.

22: Formal inquiry opened in

House of Representatives to determine whether there exist grounds for impeachment. Assistant Attorney General Petersen asked to continue Watergate investigation.

23: As demands for impeachment grow louder, Mr Nixon agrees to hand over all his tapes to Judge Sirica. Trial of John Mitchell in New York City postponed to January 7. Mr Nixon announces television appearance, then cancels it.

25: Mr Nixon again announces television appearance, again cancels it. "urgency of situation in Middle East" given as explanation. All US forces worldwide placed on "precautionary alert".

26: Mr Nixon's press conference televised. He says that despite "outrageous, vicious" television reporting he will continue to do his job. Albert Speaker of the House of Representatives, says the House will pursue investigation into possible impeachment.

29: Professor Cox reveals at time of his dismissal he was investigating "unlawful contributions to Mr Nixon's reelection campaign budget as well as the ITT affair, the 'dirty tricks' campaign, and Watergate itself."

31: Mr Nixon claims that two of the nine crucial tapes he had agreed to hand over to Judge Sirica are "non-existent" because of the faulty working of the recording machine.

November

1: Government prosecutor suggests the two "non-existent" tapes had in fact been made but later removed from the White House by Mr Haldeman. Senator William Saxton is named to succeed Mr Richardson as Attorney General and Leon Jaworski named as special Watergate prosecutor.

2: White House admits that Mr Nixon discovered the two tapes were "missing" as early as September 29. Mr Nixon denies any intention of resigning.

7: Sizable Republican losses in state and local elections.

8: Rose Mary Woods, Mr Nixon's secretary, testifies in court that she was unable to decipher some of the tapes because of "poor quality".

9: Remaining Watergate burglars sentenced: E. Howard Hunt gets at least two half years "in prison and a fine of \$10,000."

12: Mr Nixon offers to give Judge Sirica background information on the two missing tapes.

14: Gulf Oil fined \$5,000 for making illegal contributions to Mr Nixon's campaign fund.

15: Federal judge rules that President's dismissal of Archibald Cox as special prosecutor for Watergate was illegal; Mr Jaworski given "absolute guarantee" that he cannot be similarly dismissed.

17: President Nixon admits paying "practically no" income tax for 1970 and 1971.

26: Rose Mary Woods testifies that through "some terrible mistake" she pressed wrong button and erased part of tapes.

29: Mr Nixon takes chief defence counsels off his case.

December

10: Judge Sirica turns first tapes over to the special prosecutor.

19: Judge Sirica denies Mr Jaworski other tapes since they contain nothing about Watergate.

January

4: Mr Nixon, in a letter to Senator Ervin, rejects subpoena for 500 tapes and documents. New special counsel appointed—James St Clair.

13: National Observer Poll; of 377 Congressmen polled, 21 per cent favour impeachment, 37 per cent are opposed and 42 per cent uncommitted.

15: Technical experts report gaps in tape caused by five separate erasures, none accidental.

16: White House denies Mr Nixon himself responsible for erasure.

29: Mr Nixon ordered to tes-

tify at trial of John Ehrlichman; subpoena "respectfully declined" by President.

February

19: Senator Ervin's committee end its public hearings; House of Representatives impeachment inquiry continues.

25: Mr Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, pleads guilty to two charges of evading the laws governing election financing.

27: Mitchell-Stans trial; jury selection nears completion.

March

1: Messrs Colson, Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Mitchell and three others formally charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the cover-up of Watergate.

25: Sealed grand jury report on President's involvement in Watergate goes to the House of Representatives.

27: White House says some of the tapes still sought by the Judiciary Committee "may not exist".

April

5: Dwight Chapin, President's former Appointments Secretary, convicted of perjury.

29: Messrs Mitchell and Stans acquitted after eight-week trial on all charges of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury. Jury out 26 hours. Mr Nixon says he will turn over to committee and make public 1,200 pages of edited transcripts.

May

1: Judiciary Committee staff says there are discrepancies between published White House transcripts and their own.

2: Mr Nixon refuses to allow his Chief of Staff, General Haig to testify before Senate Watergate committee.

6: Mr Nixon's lawyers say he is willing to reach an "accommodation" with Mr Jaworski.

9: House of Representatives Judiciary Committee meets to determine which tapes are grounds for impeachment.

16: President says he will not resign in any circumstances but that if the House of Representatives decided on impeachment he would accept it "with good grace".

23: Job Magruder jailed for "between ten months and four years" for his part in planning the Watergate break-in.

30: Judiciary Committee formally notifies President Nixon that his refusal of tapes subpoena may constitute grounds for impeachment.

June

3: Charles Colson, formerly special counsel to the President, pleads guilty to obstructing justice.

7: Dr Kissinger "tentatively denies" involvement in wire tapping.

8: Richard Kleindienst, former Attorney General, given a month's suspended sentence for "misleading testimony".

10: Mr Nixon refuses to provide further material as requested by judiciary committee; says only President has right to determine which White House documents can be released.

17: Herbert Kalmbach, Mr Nixon's personal lawyer, jailed for six to 18 months for violating Federal Corrupt Practices Act; also fined \$10,000.

18: Harris Poll; 52 per cent now favour impeachment.

24: Judiciary Committee issues four more subpoenas.

26: Plumbers trial opens.

27: James St Clair, President's counsel, opens case for defence before House Judiciary Committee.

July

2: Special prosecutor Jaworski tells Supreme Court there is "substantial evidence" that President Nixon was involved in the Watergate cover-up.

13: Mr Ehrlichman and three others found guilty in plumbers trial.

14: Original Watergate committee under Senator Ervin publishes final report; recom-

mends new office of Public Prosecutor independent of Federal Elections Commission to prevent future Watergates.

24: Supreme Court rules unanimously that the President must surrender the remaining tapes to Judge Sirica. White House says President will do so.

House of Representatives Judiciary Committee votes by 27 to 11 to recommend that Mr Nixon be impeached for obstructing justice in the Watergate affair.

29: Second article of impeachment approved by the Judiciary Committee (25 to 10) article accused the President of repeatedly misusing his powers to violate the constitutional rights of American citizens.

29: John Connally indicted on charges of taking illegal bribes, conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury.

30: Third article of impeachment approved by the Judiciary Committee (21 to 17) article charged Mr Nixon with unconstitutional defiance of committee subpoenas. Two additional articles charging him with illegal bombing of Cambodia, and willful tax evasion and illegal spending on his houses were defeated.

30: Eleven tapes handed over by Mr Nixon to United States District Judge John Sirica in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling of July 24.

31: Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman sentenced to 20 months to five years in prison on conspiracy and perjury charges growing out of the burglary of the office of Dr Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

31: Harold S. Nelson former general manager of the Associated Milk Producers Inc. pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court Washington to a charge of authorizing a \$10,000 bribe to former Treasury secretary John B. Connally in exchange for obtaining higher milk price supports.

31: Ervin says the tapes as White House lawyers acknowledge that more than five minutes of conversations were missing on tapes turned over to Judge John Sirica on July 30.

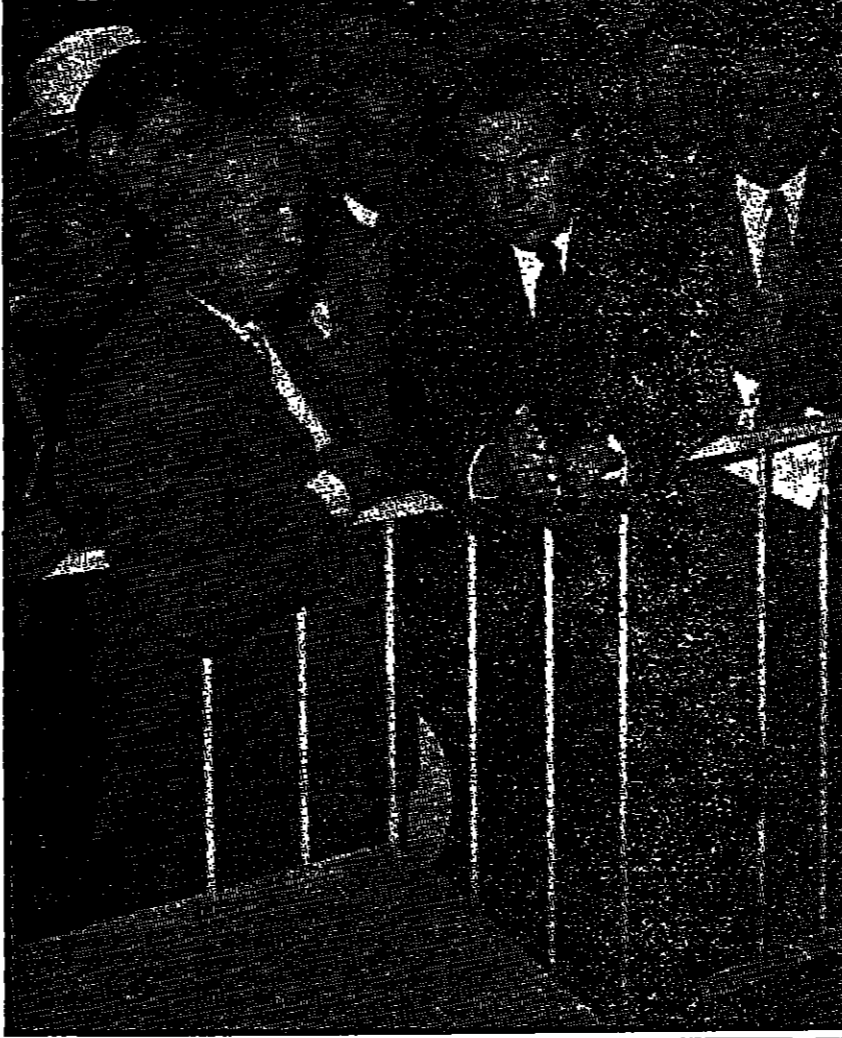
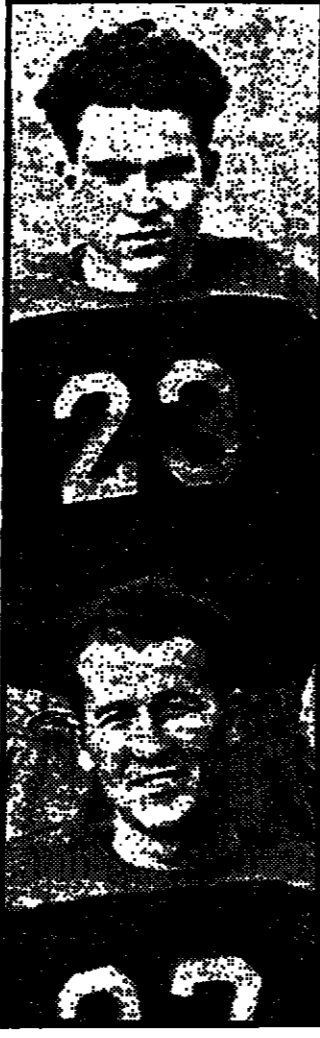
# 1974



# A pictorial biography of Richard M. Nixon



Left: A family group in 1917, Francis and Hannah Nixon, with Harold, Don and Richard (right). Below: As a member of Whittier College football team. He later expressed regret he was not better. Below right: As Vice-President with Mr Khrushchev in Moscow 1959. Right: The people's choice of President in 1968.



Above (left): In 1952 Eisenhower was the candidate. Nixon was his co-runner. Right: As President in his White House office with aides Haldeman, Kissinger and Ehrlichman.

## 'Unholy alliance' that swung the impeachment vote

This article was written by James M. Naughton of the New York Times, based on reporting by him and by R. W. Apple Jr, Diane Henry, Marjorie Hunter and David S. Rosenbaum.

The verdict of the House Judiciary Committee came, in the end, from the President's own men.

Seven Republicans, three conservative Democrats and ten natural allies of President Nixon whose votes shaped in anguish and cast in sorrow, were the critical mass of an explosive moment in history.

That moment came to pass in the televised decision of the Judiciary Committee to lodge the first formal charges against a President in more than a century. Yet the real drama of impeachment, the test of wits and struggles of conscience that preceded the critical votes, occurred largely in private.

It was a drama at once constitutional, political and personal. It involved the reluctant conclusion months ago by the committee chairman, Mr Peter Rodino, that the White House tapes and other evidence traced a pattern of misconduct by the President whose signed portrait graced the chairman's office wall.

It turned on a strategy designed to provide time for Mr John Doar, the special counsel, to assemble the evidence that might convince key Republicans and southern Democrats—the crucial, uncommitted centre of the divided committee—that a vote for impeachment would be a peril to their own political careers.

It concluded a massive, procedural sleight of hand through which Mr Doar was able to lay before the committee without objection from the President's lawyers or Mr Nixon's defenders on the committee, the central elements of evidence on which the judgment would ultimately be based.

And the climax was caused in part by an uncharacteristic attempt by the senior Republican, Representative Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, to press the committee minority into a united defence of the President. The gambit backfired, driving four Republicans into a bipartisan caucus—called, self-effacingly, the "unholy alliance"—where the first two articles of impeachment were drafted.

### 'The decision has to come from the middle'

The alliance of the centre in favour of impeachment almost collapsed twice, over a procedural disagreement and a tactical lapse, in the closing days of the committee deliberations.

But when the inquiry ended last Tuesday only 10 bitter-end Republicans out of the 38 committee members had opposed adoption of the resolution that urged, in the stark language of parliamentary law, "that Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours". And the votes of the 10 critical men at the centre echoed fatefully through the Congress.

How the ten came to their separate judgments to enact two or more articles of impeachment and then coalesced to shape the wording of the indictment was the central act of the drama. This is how it happened.

Once Mr Rodino became convinced—and dismayed, according to those around him—that impeachment should go forward, the question was how.

He talked at length with Mr Doar about the natural reluctance of members of Congress to use the awesome power of impeachment and of the need for a broad-based, bipartisan recommendation from the committee if the full House were to agree to a Senate trial of the President and a conviction to be conclusive and not lead, as happened with President Andrew Johnson 106 years earlier, to a narrow acquittal that crippled the President but left him in place.

"The decision," Mr Rodino kept telling Mr Doar, "has to come out of the middle of the committee."

The question was how Mr Doar could construct and present a case that would, in the end, be clear and convincing to the conservative Democrats and the Republicans on whose judgment the outcome would hinge.

The answer was that Mr Doar and his staff merely presented to the committee virtually every piece of evidence they had—38 thick loose-leaf volumes, 7,200 pages in all—and reduced each item to a sparse, unargumentative "statement of information".

The committee's deliberations began early in May, but by the end of June the key group at the centre, while still in the dark, knew that what they were being paid to say was all lies.

It was also a hard time for right-wing columnists who waded in with defences of Mr Nixon and attacks on the press or Congress for the way they treated him. They were all obliged to eat their words or forget they ever wrote them. It was not their fault: How was it possible that Mr Nixon and Mr Agnew were both liars, both crooks, should turn out to be just as bad as, or worse than, their worst enemies had described them?

ing back, keeping their intentions unclear. Then, on July 11, at a caucus of the Republicans, their normally taciturn senior member, Mr Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, seemed to try to isolate Mr Cohen as the only potential outcast. "Republicans cannot vote for impeachment," he declared, and he asked for a show of hands of Republicans who might vote for impeachment. Mr Tom Railsback of Illinois objected on the ground that he was uncertain of what he might do, and Mr Chuck Wiggins of California, presumably sensing that the incident could have a counterproductive effect, stepped in to cut off the discussion.

It was, none the less, a turning point of the deliberations. Mr Railsback, Mr Cohen and Mr Hamilton Fish, of New York, talked after the caucus about the "disturbing implications" of Mr Hutchinson's attitude.

Mr Caldwell Butler, of Virginia, who had missed the caucus, joined the other three Republicans for lunch at the Capitol Hill Club, for the beginning of what some later would call the "unholy alliance".

Four days later, on July 15, Mr Railsback told Mr Cohen over dinner that he, too, was disturbed by evidence that suggested Mr Nixon had obstructed the Watergate investigation and had sought to use the internal revenue service to political advantage.

Simultaneously, it turned out, other key centrists were coming to similar conclusions. Mr Fish talked with family about "what impeachment meant to the country, to the Presidency". Mr Larry Hogan (Republican, Maryland) was driving home late on Saturday night, July 21, when "I realized I was focusing only on one leaf, not the whole forest". Mr Caldwell Butler arrived, a few days later, at a determination that there was a "cumulative effect" to the evidence, that "the total was clear and convincing to me"—and devastating to Mr Nixon.

Mr Ray Thornton (Democrat, Arkansas) went to a restaurant at the Coronet Hotel the night of July 22 and drafted "a list of offences that seemed to me to be of the kind that could support impeachment charges". Mr Walter Flowers (Democrat, Alabama) and Mr James Mann (Democrat, South Carolina) discussed in conversation their views on the evidence; were the same, and that Mr Thornton agreed with them.

On July 22, Mr Flowers approached Mr Railsback and said: "Why don't you get your guys and I'll get my guys and we'll get together?" Mr Railsback agreed.

At 8.30 am on July 23, the "unholy alliance" of Republicans—Railsback, Cohen, Butler, Fish; Democrats—Flowers, Mann and Thornton—gathered, for the first of many times during the week of the impeachment debate, around a conference table in Mr Railsback's office. They agreed they all would support two articles of impeachment, if phrased accurately, carefully, without political hyperbole. Mr Railsback agreed to draft Article I, alleging obstruction of justice in the Watergate case. Mr Mann said he would try his hand at Article II, accusing Mr Nixon of persistent abuses of power.

### It seemed the fragile coalition would fall apart

Throughout the week of that historic impeachment debate, Articles I and II were redrafted, and the alliance helped to shape—but did not all sanction—Article III, the "unholy alliance" of the liberal Democrats who were drawing up the indictment of Mr Nixon.

The alliance of these Republicans and Democrats was, in Mr Railsback's words, "a fragile coalition". Twice it seemed that it would fall apart. The first crisis was over the procedure. The Judiciary Committee would follow in deciding whether to adopt the articles of impeachment. The allies wanted one set of votes at the end of the entire debate, but a powerful group of Democrats won the day with a suggestion to debate Article I in turn and then vote on it. Mr Flowers, in particular, was furious at the outcome.

The second crisis came on Friday, July 26, during the debate on Article I. Republican opponents of impeachment complained, in unison, that the article was unfair because it did not specify the details of the obstruction of justice charge, the dates, names and events on which it was based. The "unholy alliance" gathered at the Capitol Hill Club and some members were said to be ready to buckle unless the case could be defended.

The following day Mr Flowers took up the motion that had been favoured by the President's defenders to strike all nine sections of Article I. The parliamentary gambit asked him and the other proponents of Article I to give a day-long recitation of the evidence they had lacked so visibly on the Friday.

Finally, at 7.03 pm on that day, Saturday, July 27, Mr General Cline, the Associate General Counsel, called the roll. One after another, the seven members of the "unholy alliance" voted to impeach. The fragile coalition had held.

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## Judge who broke a conspiracy and set new legal precedents

John Sirica, like Leon Jaworski and Peter Rodino, is second generation immigrant stock. In heroic fashion they have fulfilled the American dream as the very nemesis in Anglo-Saxon law for Mr Nixon.



Judge Sirica—on the Watergate case from the start.

Judge Sirica, of the Federal district court here, was Chief Judge until his seventieth birthday last spring forced him to step back among his 15 brethren on the bench. He has been in on the Watergate case from the start, and will be presiding until the final verdicts. If he could do it over again, he probably would have had the original seven suspects brought to trial before that 1972 election.

However, he smelt a rat as soon as the trial started in January last year—and raising many a legal eyebrow—virtually took over as prosecutor from the flaccid United States Attorney. That, and extraordinary threats to hand out crushing sentences to those convicts who did not cooperate with the then beginning Watergate hearing, broke the case.

History really raised him up when he was called to rule on Nixon's first tapes case. His orders to Mr Nixon written with his brilliant young Clerk Todd Christofferson were a landmark. Indeed, this was the jutting headland on which the Supreme Court built its ruling in the second tapes case on which Mr Nixon foundered. His one other unprecedented act was to have to rule on the Grand Jury's request to pass his report and evidence against the President to the Congressional impeachment inquiry.

He had been a Federal Prosecutor, and practising lawyer, not recklessly particularly learned by his peers, and then learned by his peers, and then a tough judge, suspected by civil libertarians as "maximum John" for the sentences he handed down.

He had been a scrappy boxer during his university days and an occasionally flamboyant, and successful trial lawyer. To see him in court today, cutting off attorneys in mid-sentence with a smile and a jest, is to realize he knows every legal ruse inside out.

He uses the direct language of his background. His immigrant father worked as a barber among the Italians of Connecticut and his mother ran a small grocery shop. They tried many places round the country before settling, more or less, in Washington DC. He tried law school, but gave up because, he says, he could not understand what the courses were about, before making it a third time to a degree at Georgetown University.

In his young days he sat through some of the trials of the Teapot Dome Scandal—which must have provided some rehearsal for him as the Nixon case was brought into chambers. After a lively bachelorhood he married at 47, and now has three children.

In court he does not like bullying by prosecutors any more than he permits waffle by defence counsel. "Look, let's get on with it," is one of his favourite interjections. He has been amazed by his new found fame, and, at least at the outset, has seemed to quail at the thought of a room full of journalists. However, he gets on extraordinarily well with the press and was a well deserved "man of the year" in *Time* magazine last January.

On the bench, ruddy, with dark wavy hair, he no more looks his 70 years than his raspy voice sounds it. He is not through yet. He will preside over the main Watergate trial of John Mitchell et al, and exerts in the lifetime tenure that the constitution gives Federal Judges. "Isn't that a wonderful thing," he told *Time*, "that gave us freedom to follow our conscience?"

## Story that was a reporter's dream, and nightmare

Things are different in Washington. Everybody interested in every detail of Watergate, all the time. Readers across the United States and the world, however, were frequently bored, and sometimes irritated at Washingtonians' preoccupation with one incident.

The city is awash with volumes of evidence and testimony presented to various congressional committees, with transcripts of court cases, with transcripts of tape-recordings, with the Judiciary Committee hearings themselves and with an immense mass of documents on nearly a score of scandals. We have lost count of the books on Watergate.

Even the *New York Times* ("All the news that's fit to print") has given up the attempt to print it all. Instead the *Times* and the *Washington Post* have put out an average of two or three pages of Watergate news every day (more on Sundays) since the early spring of 1973.

There has, of course, been a tendency for the American press to give itself more credit than was its due for bringing the villains to justice. It did indeed, contribute a lot, but the main defence of justice in America was provided by the courts and by Congress.

There was also a tendency towards pack journalism, for one paper to start off the hue and cry on one story, and for everyone else to go roaring off in pursuit. In fact, however, and in justification be it said, the number of mistakes made by reporters has been extremely small. So far, none of those accused in the press can show they were wronged.

On one occasion, a paper suggested that Mr Nixon had used campaign funds to pay for his house in San Clemente. That charge has not yet been



They started it all: Carl Bernstein (left) and Robert Woodward of the Washington Post.

substantiated—but it did turn out, much later, that the President used campaign funds to buy a pair of diamond earrings for his wife.

More often, the press was slightly wrong, but right in substance. The number of lies told by public officials must set some sort of a record, and it is worth noting that no respectable reporter ever took the obvious course of assuming that everything Mr Nixon said about Watergate, from beginning to end, was untrue.

Simple-mindedness, otherwise called common sense, should have been the guide. It was quite incredible that Mr Nixon never discussed Watergate with Mr Haldeman and Mr Mitchell, that he did not interest himself in it until March, 1973. But the President said the opposite, and so we all did him the credit of admitting the hypothesis and arguing about it.

The most dramatic single moment in the two years of surprises was probably Mr Agnew's resignation. Like Mr Nixon, he maintained until the last that he would never

resign, that he would follow the constitutional process to the end: "I will not resign if indicted, I will not resign if indicted." By saying it twice (to loud cheers) he did not make it the more true, but he did cause doubts among reporters whose common sense told them that he had to resign.

Official spokesmen have had a hard time. No one will miss Mr Ron Ziegler, but many people feel sorry for his deputy, Mr Gerald Warren, and for Mr Agnew's chief spokesman, both of whom were lied to and passed on the lies and, at the end, knew that what they were being paid to say was all lies.

It was also a hard time for right-wing columnists who waded in with defences of Mr Nixon and attacks on the press or Congress for the way they treated him. They were all obliged to eat their words or forget they ever wrote them. It was not their fault: How was it possible that Mr Nixon and Mr Agnew were both liars, both crooks, should turn out to be just as bad as, or worse than, their worst enemies had described them?

سنة ١٤١٥





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CAPITAL TAXES

Government has shown... The Government has shown its moderation in formulating its proposed gifts tax and in putting down its thoughts on the new wealth tax.

who has only income of that size... In other words, he accepts that ability to pay must be a paramount consideration in formulating the details of the tax.

DIFFICULT PATH AHEAD FOR MR WHITLAM

Gough Whitlam has emerged... The joint sitting of the Australian Houses of Parliament was a moral and material setback.

Bill, if necessary by forcing... another double dissolution on the electorate, could enable Mr Whitlam to reap his electoral advantages in time.

pensions

While the supply of milk at any given time is a function of a number of long-term factors... The shorter term of this coming winter is it possible for the supply to be increased provided that producers are willing to feed additional concentrates to their autumn-calving cows.

London orchestras

for instance, receive in excess of £1m a subsidy... The London orchestras receive just over one tenth of that amount.

Water milk supply

Mr John M. James... In your report on the Commons Committee recommendation for a 5p a gallon in the producer of milk (The Times, August 2), Agricultural Correspondent writes that this will have an impact on the autumn supply of dairying which the Ministry has promised.

Referendum on EEC

From Miss Barbara Reid... It is astonishing how glibly so many people are sliding into an acceptance of the theory that a referendum on the EEC would be undemocratic.

The Falkland Islands

From Mr Miles Clifford... Sir, May I warmly endorse the letter (August 1) from Mr Clark Hutchison and take this opportunity of referring to the article by Mr Michael Binyon which you printed on July 26?

Burden of Britain's oil deficit

From Mr Peter M. Oppenheimer... The Government, through the person of Mr Eric Deakin, has now officially stated that it intends to do nothing to reduce the "oil deficit" in our balance of payments until North Sea oil revenues come to the rescue in the late 1970s.

Battered leader

From the Leader of Kent County Council... Sir, Your leader of August 6 is refreshing. Local government is passing through a trying period of transition.

Piccadilly bus lane

From Mr Tom Pensonby... Sir, Mr Cecil Coull's letter (August 5) about an unfortunate error: the accident which took place on July 31 was the first fatality since the Piccadilly bus lane scheme came into operation on May 13, 1973.

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Honesty is the best policy

From Professor J. W. Linnert, FRSE... This morning (August 7) Mr Andrew Faulds says in his article: "Britain is in trouble and our people know it. The first of our leaders who poses the position honestly will be swamped with support."

Concentration of power

From Sir William Lighthow... Sir, The concentration of power at the centre and its alienation from responsibility is certain to destroy the stability of any society.

Future of democracy

From Mr Michael Ivens... Sir, Lord Chalfont in his article "Could Britain be heading for a military takeover?" (August 5) states that "The voice of Aims of Industry is becoming more insistent and more extreme."

A clergyman's wages

From the Reverend Kenneth A. Pearson... Sir, Nationalized industries report losses this year of more than £200m in spite of massive government subsidies in past years of the order of thousands of millions of pounds.

First World War poets

From Mr John M. Bunting... Sir, The writer of the anonymous poem "War Weary" which Dingle Foot found in his father's commonplace book (August 3) was my own father, the late Daniel George. He also wrote, in the same vein, another which ended:

less petroleum, or (2) buy less of what we usually use ourselves (if we can), or (4) work harder and produce more to sell outside to pay for the petroleum. That is how a family has to operate and it seems to me that, in basic terms, it is how the country should operate.

less exploitation of our resources in the prostitution of opportunity. The centralist minds of the City and Whitehall are conjoined with the reflexes of self-protection.

as making a profit. We have certainly said very clearly that we think Labour's proposals are dangerous and should be opposed by industry.

average clergyman works 62 hours a week. His income, subject to tax, is less than the tax-free allowance members of Parliament are giving themselves. Yet they accept the old-fashioned fact that they cannot be paid more than the funds available will allow.

him to know that Isaac Foot was evidently one of them. Like many who shared them, his experiences in the trenches gave him a repugnance for any glorification of military heroics or even heroism. This did not, however, deter him from an act of gallantry himself which earned him an award. He never spoke of this to his family and friends and I only learnt of it myself from his obituary in your own columns.







# SINGAPORE

a Special Report on investment and development

## Drive to grasp industrial skills gathers pace

Mr Hadji-Ristic, centre for skill-intensive and high-technology industries—the brain centre of the East.

Singapore was already on the way to upgrading its industry before the energy crisis, but now there is a new determination to galvanize the mechanisms which were bringing about the change. The faster Singapore achieves the transformation, the Government believes, the less vulnerable the republic will be to the ups and downs of world business cycles.

In most other countries the uncertain times would have resulted in an almost exactly opposite approach. Threatened industries are usually sheltered, the market mechanism baked so as not to add to the difficulties of adjustment.

An example of Singapore's contrary attitude is the National Wages Council, a body that represents the Government, management and labour—have recommended that workers earning less than \$51,000 a month should receive an additional \$40 a month, plus a 6 per cent increase. For someone earning \$200 a month this is an effective 26 per cent increase. For industry as a whole this means a \$166m increase in the yearly wage bill. Employers are also now required to raise their contributions to the Central Provident Fund from 13 per cent to 15 per cent of salaries above \$200 a month.

The effect of these measures will be to make employers economize on labour.

It will also force into liquidation some of the firms that rely heavily on cheap labour.

Government officials, such as the managing director of the Singapore Monetary Authority, Mr Wong Pakshong, maintain that a major factor behind the wage increases is the need to compensate workers for a 22.9 per cent inflation rate last year. His view is that the increases are necessary to prevent disruptive wage disputes.

Though this might appear eminently sensible and just, the labour unions are well under government control and it is unlikely that Singapore could be rocked by the sort of disputes that are frequent in Britain. The chief motive behind the measures is to induce companies to economize on labour, improve productivity and bring a quick sharp end to those companies that would not be able to survive for long in the changed circumstances.

With the costs of raw materials up and Singapore labour already expensive, the competitive position of the republic in labour-intensive industries has been reduced by comparison with other places in the region.

While government officials such as Mr Wong may have said they are leaving the upgrading of industry to the market mechanism, what is closer to the truth is that they are giving the market mechanism a hefty push. The official attitude is that it was only a matter of time before the doomed companies saw the writing on the wall, and, for those that could not foresee it, the Government has written the message in advance.

Where multinational companies are involved, Singapore is relying on it that these will not pull out but will instead upgrade the level of their technology in Singapore and transfer that part of the production process requiring many unskilled or semi-skilled workers, to another site in the region.

While most labour displaced by these developments is likely to be absorbed by new up-and-coming industries, any unemployment caused is likely first to hit the 80,000 or so Malaysians who have crossed the causeway for work in the republic. They are largely employed in labour-intensive activities and they could be repatriated if necessary.

The push for industry to upgrade its skills and use less labour and more capital will inevitably tighten the market for skilled workers. The Government is attempting to alleviate its present difficulties of skilled manpower shortages by boosting its allocation for labour already by almost 40 per cent. It will also continue for the time being a liberal immigration policy.

Apart from the Government's efforts to hasten the decline of labour-intensive industries and stimulate the expansion of higher-paying ones, it is also trying to boost the share that service industries enjoy in the gross domestic product. This comes at a time when Singapore can expect a decline, proportionately, in its earnings from the entrepôt trade, which provides just over 10 per cent of the gross domestic product.

With the inevitable decline in the relative importance of the entrepôt trade, Singapore is boosting its service

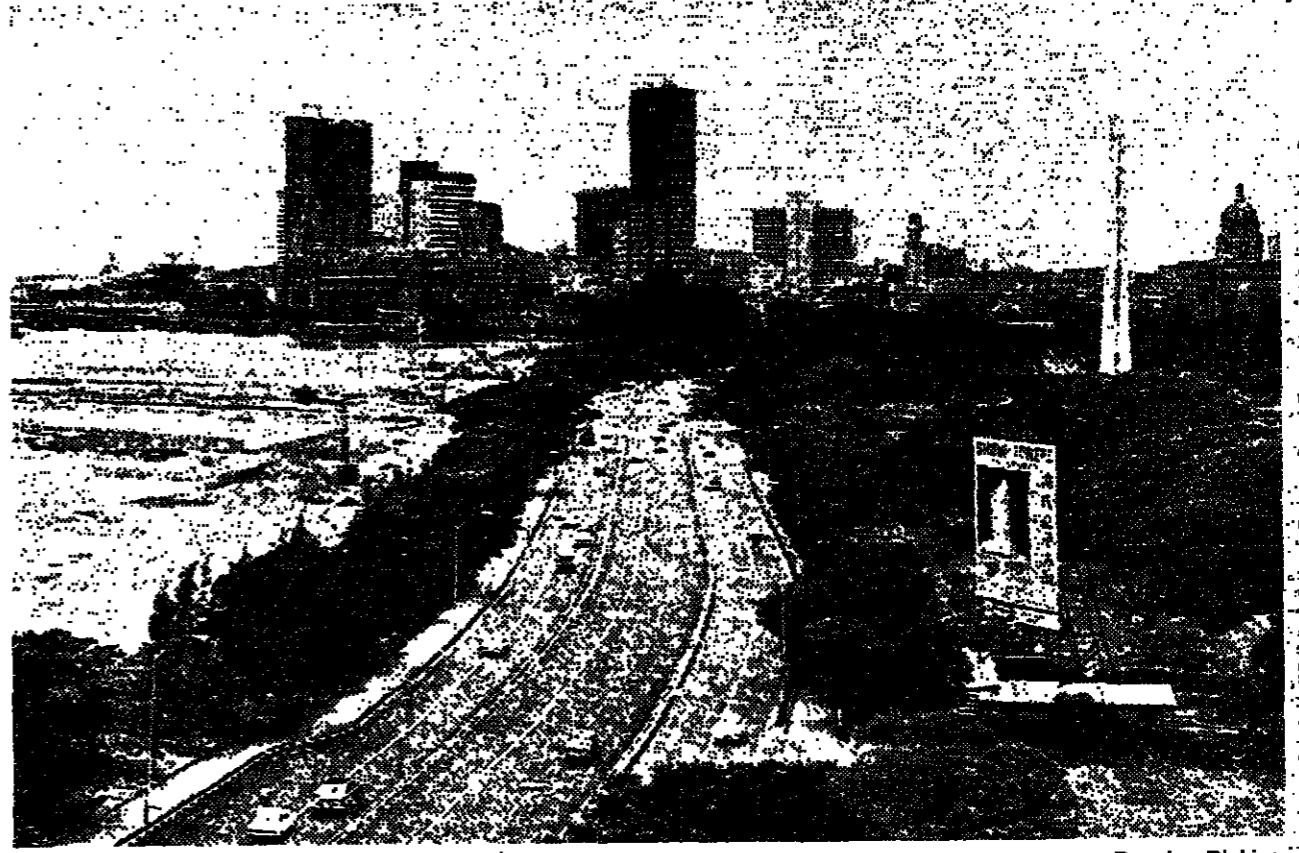
industries. Already the banking and insurance sector has expanded its earnings by almost 20 per cent last year to account for just over 2 per cent of gross domestic product. The Government now hopes to build up the republic as a major central provider of legal, engineering, architectural and other professional services for the fast-developing region.

It is only in one respect that Singapore is not master of its own fortune, and that is in controlling inflation. For that reason all senior officials state that inflation is the republic's most serious problem. Last year it reached nearly 2 per cent a month, and it has continued at a high rate this year.

To some extent the situation appears worse than it actually is. The consumer price index is heavily weighted towards food items, most of which have shown big price increases over the past year. Singapore has, of course, been powerless to do much about this because most of its food is imported.

Short of imposing price controls, the Government has gone to some lengths to moderate the price increases. It has encouraged traders to buy up stocks and use island now has a six months' stockpile of rice. Without such a stockpile last year, when Thailand banned exports of rice after bad harvests, Singapore had to pay rice prices between three and four times those paid previously.

Besides its policy regarding rice, the Government has conducted a vigorous campaign to outlaw profiteering, and has made price-gouging compulsory for 15 essential commodities. It has also set



The Nicoll Highway, with recently reclaimed land on the left and new office buildings in the business centre.

up consumer cooperatives and supermarkets, and it issues information on prices for shoppers.

Such measures appear to have been reasonably successful. According to the Ministry of Finance, the rate of inflation has been brought down to less than 1 per cent a month—under half the average monthly figure for last year.

As for price rises other than food, Singapore has accepted these, socially compulsory for 15 essential commodities. It has also set

managing director of the Monetary Authority reports. "All countries have had to pay the same increases."

To some extent Singapore is better off than most countries: it is the third largest trading centre in the world, and the region is rich in petroleum. There is also every chance that Singapore will soon be supplied with cheap natural gas, now being developed in Malaysia.

But official expressions of concern must be treated with a certain amount of scepticism. The oil price rise, and the effect of this on the price of other raw materials, is the major factor behind Singapore's push towards higher technology industries. The rise in supply costs has reduced Singapore's advantage, compared with other countries in the region where unskilled labour is cheaper. It may seem amazing that in these conditions Singapore will still manage to record what to any European country would appear to be a brilliant rate of growth—a severe world trade recession or political turmoil. Neither seems imminent.

## Fast wits and good fortune speed rise to fame as one of world's leading financial centres

It has carved out a niche for itself among the leading financial centres and is now usually ranked as the last port of call for South-East Asia for development funds.

This rise has much to do with fast wits and good fortune. With the application of the Bank of America for permission to borrow non-resident currency in 1968, the Government sensed the potential and backed up its approval with concrete measures to ensure the success of off-shore banking. Once done, Singapore began to reap the benefit of being on the regional crossroads.

The decision to allow the Bank of America to go into off-shore banking, spawned the booming Asiadollar market. With a pool of resources of nearly \$8,000m, it is now growing at a phenomenal speed, in response to the capital needs of the most rapidly developing region in the world. According to a

dollar business, they have never been able to overtake it.

Singapore, moreover, will always have at least one important ace card over any other place in the region—in its relative position in a different time zone from the main financial centres in Europe and the United States. When it is 3.30 pm in Singapore the London market is just opening, in Hongkong and the Philippines it is already 5 pm. And at 9 pm in Singapore it is opening time on the New York market.

As a result of this time advantage, bankers in Singapore are able to keep in touch longer with the major financial markets to lend or borrow funds.

Commenting on whether Hongkong or Manila could make up for their time disadvantage, one experienced banker agreed that they could stay open longer. "But though it's conceivable they could work late hours in order to arrange a deal through London, they would not want to do so consistently," he said.

"The situation now is that if Singapore can't help with funds at the end of the day, banks withdraw the order from the market and close up."

Further advantage of Singapore is its strategic location within a short flying time of the major growth countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia. In this respect it is marginally better situated than Hongkong.

Perhaps the best reason why Singapore's status in the Asiadollar market seems assured is the high quality of the 37 banks now licensed to operate the Asian currency unit. According to an American banker, Mr Peter Wodtke, who heads a multinational regional development bank operating out of the island, the Singapore Government has allowed into the republic only the best foreign banks.


Authority acts as the "leader of the last resort". It is expected that the Government will soon issue Treasury bills of varying maturities and short-dated bonds to increase the volume and variety of money market instruments.

Three leasing companies have also been established. It is generally agreed that considerable scope for them exists in the region, though a number of other financial institutions have been engaged in such operations for some time. The most recent entrant to this highly specialized business has been Orion Leasing Holdings, a company in which several British, North American and European banks have an interest.

Any fears that the financial controls that were

abolished to enable Singapore's banking facilities to flourish have been completely discounted by Mr Wong Pakshong.

Dismissing the suggestion that businessmen were nervous about new regulations were in store for them, he said: "The Government is reviewing the situation on how to give the banks greater flexibility." He also hinted that in its attempt to make its financial services to the region become an even greater revenue earner, the Government was thinking of relaxing, rather than increasing, existing controls. The aim is clearly to make the banking sector one of the city state's big money-spinners.



If you don't feel like the food of the Ming Emperors, there are five other exclusive restaurants to choose from.

The six exclusive restaurants at the Mandarin Singapore will keep any gourmet happy.


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### Demands for cash must grow

Everyone now realizes that with increasing development momentum in the region, the demands for cash must grow and so must the Asiadollar market. With this must increase the number of lenders and borrowers. There is a voracious need for cash for the oil search, raw material development and deficit financing caused by the oil crisis.

The belief in Singapore is that Hongkong and Manila will want to share in the growth of banking business and are now preparing to move in on the Asiadollar market.

### Most major banks now have offices

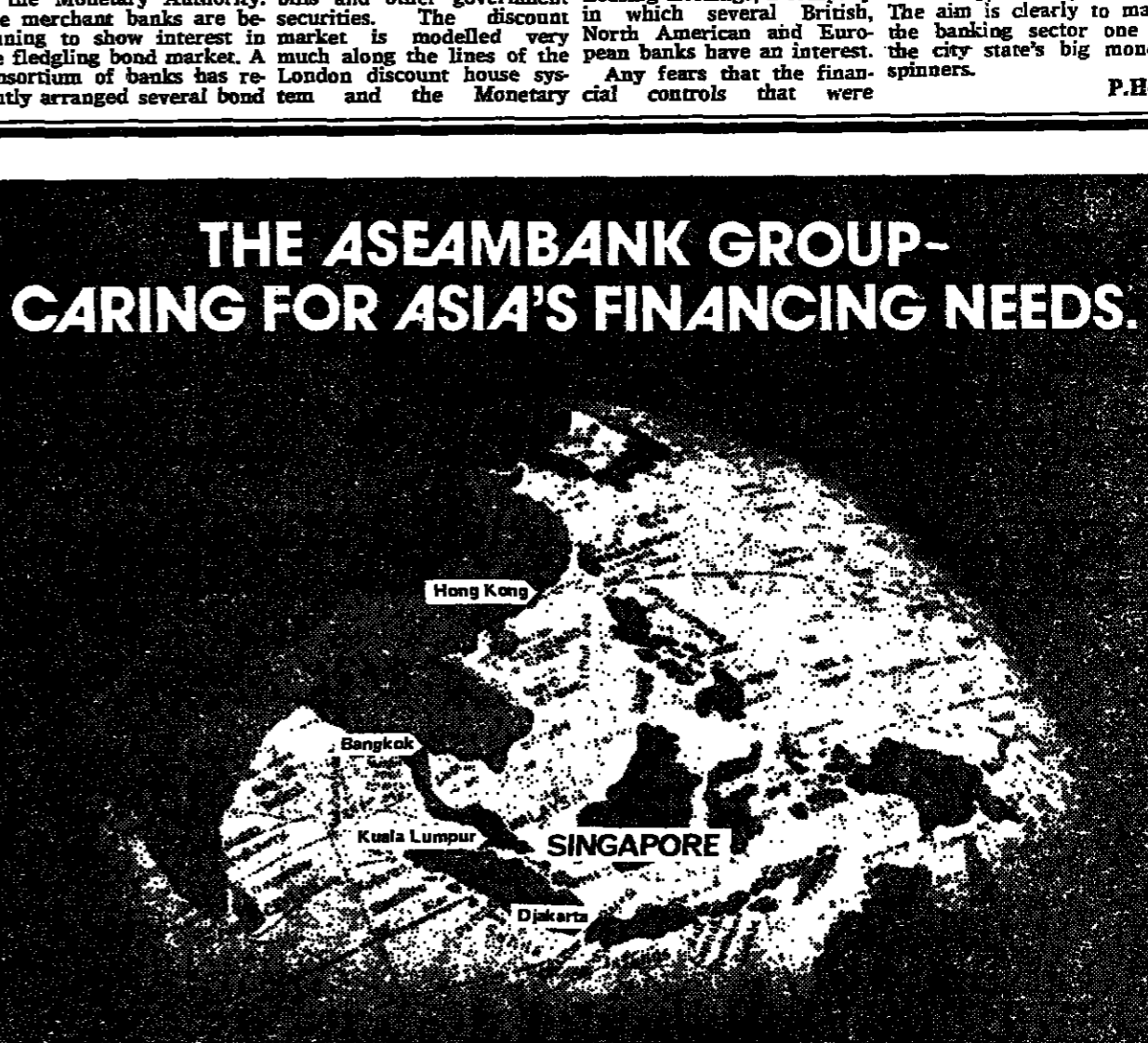
The Government has carefully scrutinized all applications for licences; the banks lacking the necessary financial status and the commitment to work in the region have not been permitted in," he said.

Most of the major international banks, including Britain's big four, now have offices in Singapore. Three of the British banks operate alone, while the Midland Bank has joined hands with other banks to form the European Asian Bank.

Foreign banks are queuing to open an office on Shenton Way. Several are expecting to receive licences later this year. The managing director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Mr Michael Wong Fook, said he was happy with what the banks were bringing to Singaporean companies could borrow cash from the market and the city's bankers were now more internationally minded than they were a few years ago, he said.

Apart from the proliferation of banks with licences to operate in the Asiadollar market, there has been a big increase in the number of other banking centres in the republic. It was only four years ago that the Chartered Bank

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# Firm government achieves economic success—but the voices of opposition grow louder

By Petar Hadji-Ristic

Singapore has transformed itself from a shabby, teeming colonial base into an independent country that can be justly proud of its economic development. Once just a port of call, trade centre and military base, this city state has become the wealthiest nation in the region.

All the problems that loomed large at the time of independence have now been resolved. Singaporeans have an identity, they have a leadership and they have a livelihood. The country appears, in almost every sense, to have arrived.

But on Independence Day 1974 nine years after the split from Malaysia, a fundamental question remains. What should be made out of the successes of the past nine years?

The solution cannot be found in the climate of present-day Singapore. For exercising political and cultural censorship the Government makes it impossible for Singaporeans to know what options they have before them. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, and his People's Action Party (PAP) are denying their people the tools with which to decide how to organize their lives.

Government ministers like to claim that Singapore is a global city, but this is far

from so. The republic is intellectually cut off from the outside world and indoctrinated with government values.

To illustrate this, a university professor told of a young girl student who, after a brief stay abroad, returned home with the question: "Are we educated or indoctrinated?" It was a source of satisfaction to him that she had returned with doubts in her mind.

Such a question is entirely justified. Even a cursory look at any of the nation's newspapers would provide an answer. On any one day the papers are weighed down with government pronouncements. Citizens are lectured on the benefits of discipline and hard work, and the dangers of long hair, hippies and drugs.

Newspapers contain no editorial criticism of important government decisions, nor do they carry the views of people whose ideas might be significantly in conflict with those of the establishment. The purpose of the press in Singapore is to provide a sounding board for the government, and not a forum for public discussion.

Two examples serve to illustrate the results of such a policy. Before launching which policies were based. Neither could they reach a common opinion, such as

debate with educationists who were gravely worried at the effect this would have on liberal arts studies and the long-term intellectual development of the republic. Now that the policy is under way, virtually the only comment to be heard runs something like this: students should understand very well the relative economic worth later in life of studying technical subjects and the crafts rather than such subjects as history and literature.

Similarly, with the Government's birth control programme, citizens are told that they should "stop at two", but they are not provided with the full range of information with which to come to an opinion independent of government propaganda carried in the press.

The Government was able to achieve through more than 100 community centres, to which any of Singapore's 2,200,000 citizens could bring complaints. A newspaper's function was to report government policy; comment was something else.

He said that western newspapers had declined into becoming organs for attacking governments. "We are far ahead of what is happening in the West", he said, revealing an attitude common among many Singapore officials that the western world has slipped into decay by giving way to licence.

The journalist pointed out that citizens were encouraged to write to the newspapers. If the views in the letters were sensible they were published. However, he admitted that the letters tended to be unadventurous because people were unsure how far they could go.

This, indicating the degree of fear left in Singapore over venturing a controversial opinion, was fully supported by others. During an interview, a well-known and respected lawyer pointed to a letter he had recently received from a doctor. The letter, he said, requested advice on whether the doctor could be punished for sending a letter to a newspaper

criticizing the Government's traffic policy.

The fear of expressing one's view also extends to children. The lawyer told of a debate on democracy a group of children had told him they had to watch what they said because they needed their "suitability certificate". Without this they would be denied entrance to university.

"My great fear is that the government policies are inducing apathy, that we are producing a stagnant society", he said. If his gloomy view is justified, it is difficult to see how Singapore could ever hope to achieve a position as an intellectual centre of the East.

Many others report how freedom of speech is suffocated. A young university lecturer was told privately in 1972 that he had to support the PAP and vote for it during the elections—otherwise he would lose his job. He said other academic staff were threatened in the same way. A government worker cancelled a meeting with the excuse that to be reported speaking to a foreign journalist could affect his job.

It would appear that they are justified in fearing that if they say will be reported back to the Government. In a sudden burst of

candour a professional man said the Government had a network of private informants. Taking from his pocket a small card, he showed that he was one of these. The card had a contact name and an office and home number to call.

When asked if the card was ever used, he replied that it helped to flush it at the police when one was in difficulties.

When a member of the PAP-dominated Parliament was questioned on whether freedom of speech was limited in Singapore, the answer given was a flat "no".

Speaking from his office at the department of extramural studies at the University of Singapore, Mr. J. F. Conzelmann said the status of the press is a criticism of the Government, even virulently so.

Commenting on the nation's English-language daily newspaper, the *Straits Times*, he said the Government was not responsible for its policies. "You can't blame the Government for a paper with wishy-washy editorials", he said. "If that paper was produced in Indonesia it would also be supporting the Government there."

But recent events appear to show that to survive newspapers have little choice

other than to follow the Government line. It was only three years ago that Mr Lee Kuan Yew closed the *Singapore Herald* for allegedly taking on the Government. Since then other publications have disappeared after their publishing licences had not been renewed.

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It will come as no surprise that there is considerable opposition to the authoritarian rule of the Prime Minister. The scale of this can be judged from the last election, in 1972, when the PAP polled about 700,000 votes, accounting for 70 per cent of the electorate. Opposition parties, which numbered 14, polled 300,000 votes.

The number of opposition votes is significant far beyond what might appear. While all parties were given a platform for their views in the press during the run-up to the election, the Government had previously maintained tight control of all that money is all. The rules governing press coverage of the election, the PAP had the lion's share of the time and space given over to explain the different programmes.

The opposition parties went into the election in an already weak position, aggravated by a lack of manpower and money which meant that seven out of 65 PAP seats in Parliament went uncontested.

It is surprising that they are not so happy. In view of the opposition in these conditions; and they did so in spite of a compulsory voting system which re-

## Function of press to report, not comment

In a discussion on the Government's view of the press, a prominent Singaporean journalist said that while constructive criticism was welcome from newspapers, it was not their job to attack the Government. Papers were not qualified to do this because they were not in possession of all the facts on which policies were based. Neither could they reach a common opinion, such as

## Incentive scheme now aims at diversification

The republic is reassessing its investment incentive scheme. While the scheme still remains necessary, it is being used more discriminatingly, according to Mr P. Y. Hwang, director of Singapore's Economic Development Board (EDB).

"Increasingly, the incentives we offer will be geared to skills", he told me in a wide-ranging interview. Before awarding any incentives the Economic Development Board, which administers the country's industrialisation programme, will look at such things as the ratio of skilled to unskilled workers; the bigger the ratio, the bigger the incentives.

Mr Hwang said the advantages of the investment incentive scheme will remain much as they are today; there is no intention to water them down. Foreign investors will still have their tax-free holidays and tax exemptions for export earnings and for factory accommodation.

It has also been decided to offer an additional bait: cash for the most favoured industries. Under this plan, selected companies will be offered cash out of a new \$100m fund, which will be replenished when necessary.

"We are prepared to take out up to 50 per cent equity in the right company", Mr Hwang explained. "By sharing risks and giving our moral support to the company we hope we will be enhancing the company's 'bankability'."

But, unlike most developing countries, the Singapore Government does not want a majority shareholding in the scheme, nor does it even want to hold on to its share longer than necessary.

"The Government will sell back the equity stake at any time. This is not a

creeping form of socialism", Mr Hwang said, allaying any fears that this would mean the loss of its free-enterprise system. Such a move would be considered anathema in capitalist Singapore.

Mr Hwang said that in reassessing the objectives of the investment incentives scheme, three main requirements had emerged. Perhaps the most important of these was the requirement that any new investment should be skill-intensive. Any new investor should not only be prepared for the production of a more advanced product, but ideally should also have the capability to improve the skills of the labour force.

"We want those companies that can take the republic forward; those companies that can bring about an upgrading in skills", Mr Hwang explained. "These are the companies that will get the maximum incentives."

He said he would like to see new foreign investment complementing the progress already made, providing for backwards and forwards integration. For example, he would welcome new investment in shipboard equipment to provide for the needs of the ship repair and the shipbuilding industry. He would also like to see the shipbuilding industry developing the capability to build advanced and costly tankers for liquid natural gas.

pore recognized that it could not have industrialization without some pollution.

The industries favoured now such as machine and aerospace engineering, shipbuilding, the manufacture of transport equipment, optical instruments and lenses, scientific and medical equipment, and electrical and electronic products, all result in only modest pollution.

Singapore would still aim towards becoming an international oil refining and balancing centre, like Rotterdam or Milford Haven. And the plan to build a petrochemical plant, which would serve as a basis for a basic chemicals, petrochemicals and fine chemicals industry, would not be affected.

Officials such as Mr Hwang like to emphasize that the three criteria governing decisions on investment incentives do not amount to a change of policy but have evolved out of guidelines which have served Singapore since the start of its industrialisation programme, and that the new emphasis on industries which will bring skills to the republic is a natural development after a decade or more of industrialisation.

This implies that the republic's industrialisation programme has solved the problem which it was launched to settle—unemployment—and that the main fear now is a scarcity of labour.

"We still have to create a lot more jobs than we are producing," Mr Hwang said, referring to the 30,000 or so new entrants to the labour market every year. However, he admitted that there is a shortage of skilled labour which the new emphasis on technical education is an attempt to solve. But Mr Hwang added: "We won't try to discriminate against industries with a big labour content. What we really want, however, is an optimum use of our labour resources."

Although the fulfilment of the three criteria might seem difficult to achieve, the EDB has a tradition of knowing what it wants, and getting it quickly. One foreign investment application, it is said, was received, considered and given the go-ahead, all within two days. There are a number of other countries in South-East Asia where the process could take two years, along with a large amount in under-the-counter "miscellaneous expenses".

## Products marketed internationally

The second major requirement was that any company establishing itself in Singapore should have a product that can be marketed internationally. While this had essentially been the republic's policy since it dropped its import substitution policy after its break with Malaysia in 1965, Mr Hwang is now looking for very special products, with wide sales, especially in industrialized countries, and with few or no competitors.

"There are just too many companies producing better mousetraps", he said with a wry smile.

But his apparently light-hearted comment obscures the degree of soul-searching that Singapore has gone through since the energy crisis last year. During the first weeks of the Arab oil embargo, when the threat of a world recession looked real, Singapore's confidence in its economy was shaken severely. With many companies producing cheap consumer products, the republic stood to suffer a great deal if a recession cut world demand. The rise in the cost of raw materials also reduced Singapore's competitive advantage in cheap consumer products and made it more vulnerable.

An all-out effort is now being made to diversify, to attract medium-small companies that will produce products with a fairly specialized and secure market. That these companies are the ones being offered funds by the Government is an indication that it wants to put the economy on a firmer footing—and as quickly as possible.

The third major requirement is that new industries should be fairly free from pollution. Outlining this, Mr Hwang said that Singapore would exercise extreme caution on which industries it allowed in.

"We don't want to import other people's pollution or repeat other people's mistakes. We want to keep the city clean and want to maintain a high standard of environmental protection," he explained.

But the EDB director emphasized that concern for the environment would not be carried too far. Singa-

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# Improved relations with neighbours as sensitivity wanes

**Foreign Minister since independence in 1965 (when Singapore was rudely ejected from Malaysia), puts this down primarily to economic growth.**

Regional cooperation, he says, "is a function of the level of domestic economies." Five years ago these were in a sad state. Singapore had problems, with the British forces leaving. Indonesia was just beginning to find its feet after Sukarnismo, attempted coup and hyperinflation. Malaysia was struggling in the wake of the 1969 disturbances in Kuala Lumpur. The Philippines and Thailand were lacklustre, and Vietnam and Cambodia loomed more ominously than they seem to do today.

Since then Mr Rajaratnam continues, the economies have begun to grow dynamically and regional cooperation is a more realistic exercise. More regionalism will grow in proportion to the rate of domestic economic growth. So long as the region's governments remain set on development courses, so long will regionalism prosper, in particular ASEAN (the Association of South-East Asian Nations) which includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Accordingly Mr Rajaratnam is optimistic about

the fewer formal links they have between them. But there was probably a need to remove some historical clutter to permit a new beginning. In the new links there will be efforts to avoid implications that some countries are superior to others. Less is heard in other capitals these days of the "ugly Singaporean".

These less emotional relationships are timely. Malaysia's diplomatic relations with Peking will lead to China playing a stronger role in South-East Asia. The region's capitals accordingly will need to be in closer touch with each other. And Britain's presumed military departure this year will give them still more to talk about.

## Avoiding charges of 'third China'

Talking about the reasons why Singapore is likely to be the last ASEAN country to exchange ambassadors with China, Mr Rajaratnam says Singapore has to avoid charges, however ill-founded, that it is a "third China".

"This is said of us just because of a branch office of the Bank of China", he adds. "This is said to make Singapore a base for regional subversion. Imagine what they would say if we had a Chinese embassy here. We see no reason to provide opportunities for criticism; we will wait and see how things turn out."

The issue involves domestic politics as well, because more than three quarters of

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# Global city' a major centre in communications network

**Arjun Senkuttuvan**

S. Rajaratnam, the Foreign Minister, likes to describe Singapore as a global city. His description is doubly apt in the field of communications. The island, straddling a vital air route, was recognized a great natural harbour more than 150 years ago and long been the world's busiest port.

In more recent years Singapore has also become a major air services and communications centre—an average day the city also handles 150 commercial aircraft movements, 40 international telephone calls and another 2,000 telex messages.

The international telex exchange, which has connections to 140 countries and an automatic 1,200-line national telex exchange, is to be computerized, too. Data transmission service to the United Kingdom, Hongkong, Australia and France started in June, 1972.

The maritime communication service provides facilities for radio-telephone and radio-telegraph contact with ships at sea. It also provides a medical advice service and maintains around-the-clock surveillance for distress signals from ships in the region.

A special radio-communication network was established in November, 1972 for the exclusive use of the offshore oil industry. Advanced techniques, such as Lincomsec and selective call in radio-telephones and error-correction in radio-teletype are to be incorporated into the network.

The constant upgrading of skills needed for fast developing communications technology is carried out at the telecommunications training centre which was completed last month at a cost of \$1.5m. United Nations development programme experts provide up to 10,000 man-weeks of

training a year to technicians from both the external and internal services of T&S as well as the broadcasting department.

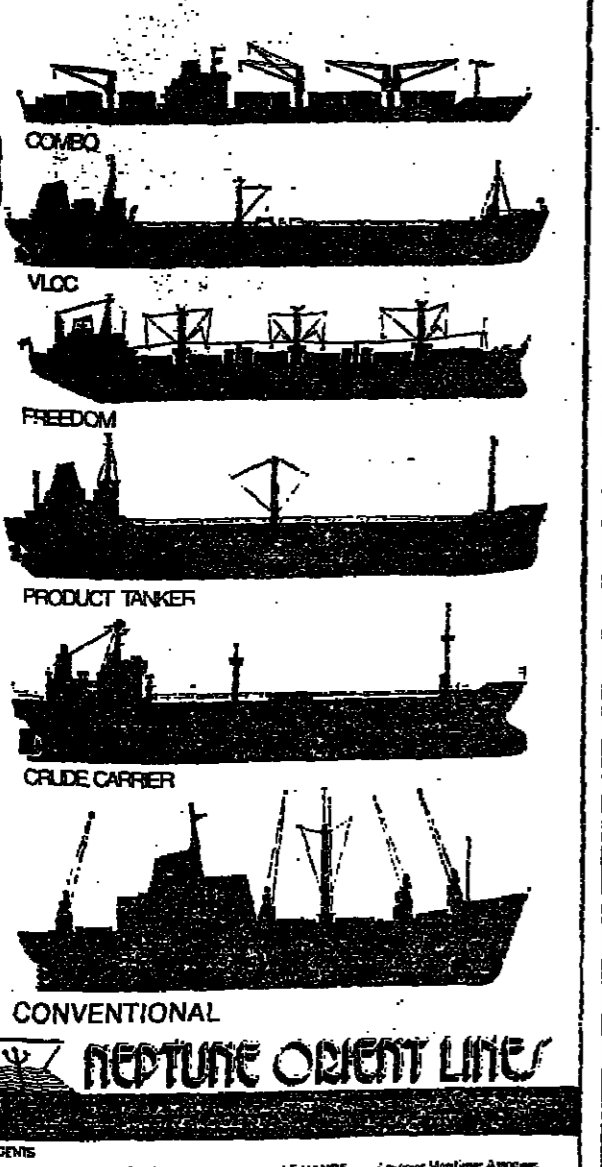
The domestic telephone service is equally demanding as every fifth Singaporean person has a telephone. Under a five-year (1973-78) development programme, T&S will spend nearly \$97m on men, machines and buildings.

The Department of Civil Aviation has a long-term plan for developing Paya Lebar international airport to cope with the booming air traffic. A master plan for 1970-90 was drawn up by Scott, Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners in 1969 and was revised in 1972 by Northrop Airport Development Corporation.

Northrop also drew up detailed designs for a new passenger terminal building to cater for 7,400,000 passengers in 1978 and 12,400,000 in 1983 (compared with 3,300,000 passengers last year), an air freight terminal building to handle 312,000 metric tons in 1982 (as against 41,000 tons of cargo and 3,200 tons of mail last year) and for 26 more parking aprons by 1982. The present runway is being extended to 13,200ft.

Twenty-eight international airlines operate regular schedule services to Singapore and there are air services agreements with 35 countries. The national airline, SIA, flies to 25 cities in 20 countries and next year Seoul, South Korea, will be added to its destinations. This month another jumbo jet will be added to SIA's all-Boeing fleet of 16 aircraft (including two 747s), a tenth 707 next month and another jumbo jet in March.

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## Impressive increase in shipping

Ships flying the Singapore flag are increasing just as impressively. Over the past five years the number of ships on Singapore's registry has grown three-fold and tonnage 12-fold to 1,071 ships of 3,110,000 gross registered tons on June 30. Of these, 849 ships totalling 1,300,000 grt are owned by local ship owners.

Their home port, as usual, saw a record traffic last year. A total of 37,882 vessels of 183,830,000 net registered tons cleared the port waters compared with 37,252 vessels of 177,470,000 nrt in 1972.

Cargo handled through the port amounted to 61,270,000 freight tons, of which 77 per cent was mineral oil handled at the oil refineries and terminals.

The amount of general cargo put through the port rose by 24 per cent from 10,880,000 tons in 1972. Of this, 1,410,000 tons was handled at the one-year-old container port—in 97,905 containers.

Latest figures for the first five months of this year show that, despite the uncertainties caused by the oil crisis, cargo handled at the port continues to grow. General cargo registered 5,940,000 tons as against 5,430,000 tons in the corresponding five months of 1972 and oil 20,880,000 tons compared with 18,910,000 tons.

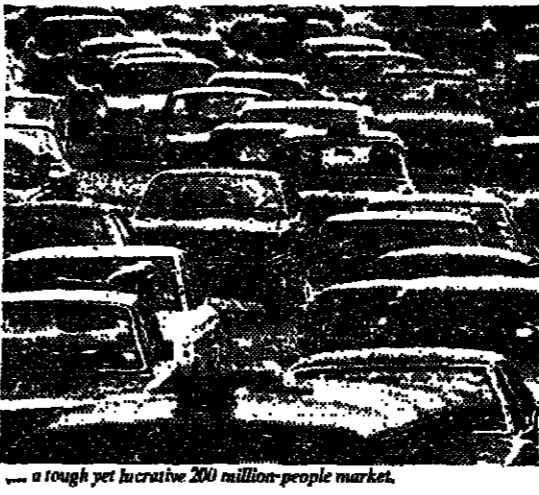
To cope with rising demand the Port of Singapore Authority is developing a major coastal port along Pasir Panjang. Some 240,000 square metres of transit sheds and warehouses will be provided on the 91 acres of reclaimed land behind four wharves. The 1,200-metre-long Jurong wharves serving the industrial town are being extended by 860 metres at a cost of \$8.2m with a loan from the Asian Development Bank.

A maritime services centre is being built at Jardine Steps near the main harbour. When it is ready in 1976, this building will provide 140,300 square metres of floor area for a world trade centre, an auditorium, banks and insurance companies.

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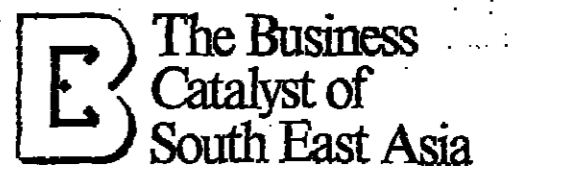
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# Factories flourish where mangrove swamps have been reclaimed

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

Thirteen years ago the south-west corner of Singapore island was covered with mangrove forests. During the day the tidal waters swept in from the Malacca Strait over the low-lying land. Where the ground rose above sea-level there were swamplands which gave way eastward to firmer ground and wooded hills.

Only a few fishermen ever ventured along the south-west coastal area to net the fish and shrimps carried into their inland ponds by the tides. On the higher land a few poultry and vegetable farmers eked out a precarious existence. Otherwise the land was fit only for wild birds and monkeys.

Now the district has been transformed. The sea waters have been held back, much of the swampland drained and the rain forests cleared. The monkeys have departed and the birds have been caged. The only hint that nature has been thoroughly overruled can be seen in the gouged hillsides.

On the plain that has been wrested from nature between the hills and the sea has been built the Jurong industrial town, one of the world's largest planned industrial estates. On the rocks that were blasted from the hills to reclaim these acres has been erected Singapore's industrial programme, the source of the republic's present and future prosperity.

But Jurong is not just interesting because of its

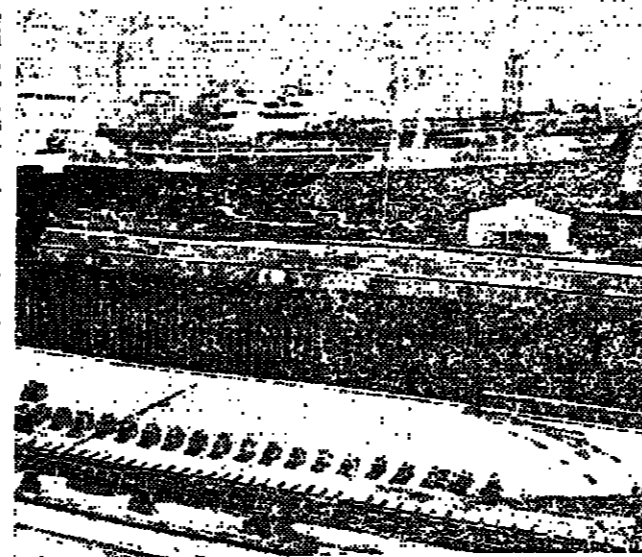
size—it covers 20 square miles, a tenth of the land area of Singapore island. What makes it worth attention is that it has become a model for poor countries aspiring to become industrialized.

Few countries have ever needed to be industrialized as much as Singapore when Jurong was planned with UN help in 1961. The island's economy was largely dependent on its entrepôt trade which could never begin to absorb the growing numbers joining the ranks of the unemployed every year.

In fact, the entrepôt trade's labour requirements were likely to decline with modernization and with the growing economic nationalism of Singapore's neighbours on which the trade depended. With no natural resources, no land for farming other than for the raising of pigs and poultry, Singapore had a single way to prosper and that was to be industrialized.

The central idea behind Jurong was that one of the fastest routes to become an industrialized state from scratch was to attract foreign investors with management, technology and marketing outlets; that these investors were likely to be interested in venturing overseas if they were offered cheap labour and taxation incentives, but they were likely to think twice about setting foot in a country without amenities.

Jurong provided those amenities. It provided foreign companies with every facility they would find on their home ground: an oasis



A sign of industrial progress wrested from the land between hills and sea. The Jurong Shipyard is part of one of the world's largest industrial estates.

of modernity in the midst of a jungle.

Apart from clearing the land and filling in the fish ponds, Singapore provided Jurong with roads, railway spurlines to Singapore city and Malaysia, deep-water berths, storage areas, power, water and supporting industries. It also provided an efficient administrative machinery—initially the Economic Development Board and, more recently, the Jurong Town Corporation—to make it all work.

One of the more important additional features of Jurong is that there are ready-made factories for industrialists. These are rented or sold at about cost price, which varies accord-

ing to location. The land is leased at 6 per cent of the market price for 30 years with the option for a further 30 years. The overall result is that factory and shops are 25 per cent or less as costly as near the city.

A further substantial advantage of the estate is that it provides for a wide variety of industries, both light and heavy. This means that Jurong generates development within itself; the existence of one factory stimulates production in another, as well as attracting new industries to provide components and supporting machinery for those already there. Jurong's vast size—14,000 acres—permits expansion.

The deep-water facilities of Jurong made possible the building of a port which includes a fully integrated bulk-handling system capable of dealing with 1,200 tons of dry bulk cargo an hour. Four more berths are being built to service 35,000-ton ships.

Besides providing convenient transport facilities, the deep-water port also provides the essential prerequisites for a ship-repair and shipbuilding industry. These have grown into the major industries on the estate and provide considerable scope for expansion, especially in building tankers and ships for regional trade—small container ships, parcel carriers, log-carrying vessels and liquid gas carriers.

Even with the expected reopening of the Suez Canal, there is considerable optimism that the shipping industry will continue to expand, aided by government help with the training of engineers. The ship-repair industry, which now has two 300,000-ton dry docks, expects it will gain more business when the canal opens as overworked ships will be taken out of service for a long overdue overhaul. At the same time, if the Suez reopening results in a surplus of trans-continental tonnage, the increased momentum of oil exploration in the region will keep the industry working to capacity, building offshore oil rigs and support vessels.

The industry is now expanding from building Freedom-type ships of 15,000 tons to the construction

this year of 60,000-ton tankers, leading eventually to 100,000-ton vessels. Although Jurong does not produce steel, producing 130,000 tons of mild and high tensile steel, most of the sheet metal for the shipbuilding industry is imported from Japan.

Not surprisingly, with the considerable speed of development that is taking place at Jurong—new factories are opened at the rate of one a week—the problems of unemployment that Singapore once faced have now nearly been solved. This has required a change of policy on the Jurong estate; industries which were once welcome with open arms are now banned. "There is still no restriction on where the capital phase of development is taking place," Mr. Tham Tuk Yen explained. He is Chief Administrative Officer of the Jurong Town Corporation, which manages the estate and 18 smaller ones scattered around the island.

"We will no longer encourage industries where there is already a satisfactory number; there will be no more textile industries because we already have too many." What Singapore now wanted was more supporting industries, particularly in the engineering sector.

Mr. Tham said that Jurong is moving into a new phase of development that will continue into the 1980s. Scarcity of land is the major problem, although industries making economic use of space will continue to be encouraged. Just over half the estate, 8,500 acres,

has been developed. At the rate of 1,000 acres a year, the swampland forests will not be cleared until 1980.

Apart from the development of land, industries, resources are expended to provide Jurong town size with flats for workers, factory managers, 60,000 workers and families have found in and around the site it is planned to raise number to 400,000 by end of this decade.

Not surprisingly, the first years of Jurong, hard to keep workers estate housing. They find it difficult to adapt to new surroundings, a less than unfamiliar English new town resulted in a massive number of schools, markets, munity centres, bank cinemas.

Some may even claim the Jurong Town Corporation has overreacted; Jurong now has a 70 park, more than 70 golf courses, lakes, 1 alleys, ice rinks, a Japanese garden.

There is also the fish aviary in the and the world's man-made waterfall, 1 seems missing are dunes, banned by M. Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.

But Jurong also has a darker side: worker appalling hours, son with miserable was protected by inadequate safety regulations, a apartment blocks off tiny, airless rooms.

# Women find work near home in this satellite town

About 15 minutes' drive from Singapore's central district stands Toa Payoh, a new satellite town of about 200,000 people. As in any other twentieth-century town, men leave home early in the morning to travel to work. The women

stay at home. But once the house is cleared, the women take the lifts to the ground floor of their blocks of flats, go across the front lawns and over the main road. Within a few minutes they are clocking in to work at one of the factories

placed on the township's perimeter road. Two of these factories, employing about 2,000 workers, are owned by Philips, the Dutch electrical giant in Toa Payoh. Philips manufactures a range of electrical goods, including transistor radios,

televisions and musical equipment.

Although Philips has been an international concern since early this century, it was only in 1970 that Singapore was chosen as the main location for an expansion of operations in South-East Asia, a centre where products would be designed and produced. Not surprisingly, wage costs were a big factor in the decision.

"With a production line worker in Singapore earning between \$250 and \$300 a month we found that by setting up operations here we could compete on a price basis with other countries in Asia, especially the Japanese," Mr. B. M. Lap, the Dutch managing director of Philips Singapore, explained. Such a statement would be true for every other country in the region, however. Singapore was in reality chosen for a combination of factors not present in any other South-East Asian nation.

According to Mr. Lap, a major reason for the decision was what he described as a "favourable government attitude". This means that the Government, apart from saying it wanted to see Philips in the republic, backed up its encouragement with real incentives, including full tax relief for five years and partial tax relief for a further 10 years, land for factories and land for expansion.

The reason for this generosity was that the Philips operation in Toa Payoh supports a major government effort directed at providing work for some 75,000 women in the republic. The objective is to create jobs in light industry with factories close to homes to prevent traffic congestion on the crammed island, which is only 26 miles across at its widest point and 14 miles long.

## Factor that tipped the scales

Another major factor that tipped the scales in favour of Singapore was the existence of technical schools in the republic. Multinational companies often find that one of the biggest drawbacks in going abroad is the low standard of education and the lack of trained staff. In Singapore primary and secondary school education is fairly good and a start has been made with technical education.

But even so, Philips found it could not get production under way without bringing over a number of skilled workers from The Netherlands and spending big sums on training for the machine factory. Philips has since entered a new scheme with the Government setting up vocational schools in which Philips provides the training, staff and the Government the software. The newly trained technicians go to Philips factories and those of competitors.

According to Mr. Lap, the lack of technical staff is still a problem: "It will be some years yet until we have the skills to produce the really complicated products," he said.

It is unlikely that Singapore would have been chosen as a base for expansion in the region but for its highly developed infrastructure. Mr. Lap said that the final choice was made when the Government stated that it would be building a container port on the island. This was an important factor because much of Singapore's output is exported and containers are the most efficient method of transporting electrical goods.

The port has been in operation for some time and

according to Philips officials at Toa Payoh it takes six hours for a container to travel from the factory to the port and to be at sea. This is not only because the factory is close to the port but because of speedy customs procedures. In some countries in the region, cargo can take days to clear. Toa Payoh is also only about 10 minutes' drive from the airport and a direct flight to Amsterdam.

Adequate water and electrical facilities, something not to be taken for granted in some of South-East Asia's poorer countries, were also factors, Mr. Lap said. But perhaps the strongest influence was that in 1970 Singapore already had a decade of industrialization behind it and there were ample possibilities that existing factories could act as subcontractors.

Philips usually produces the more complicated components of a product and carries out the assembly, relying on local companies for a number of simple components. "When we went into production we had to start off buying the parts we needed from Taiwan, Hong Kong and even Europe," Mr. Lap said.

"Now some of our original suppliers have moved to Singapore and some local companies here in 1970 have upgraded the level of technology to meet our requirements."

Philips provides its own specialists for outside companies to advise them on how best to go into the production of components.

Apart from these there were numerous of less importance. N of these was the attraction Singapore for Philips tives, as compared to other cities where factory and could be far away from the edge of an engulfed jungle. W. company officials lived worked in Singapore were never far from centre.

And for Dutch expatriate families, Singapore's unusual advantage compared with many of developing countries the company has fact having a number of pean schools, including Dutch one.

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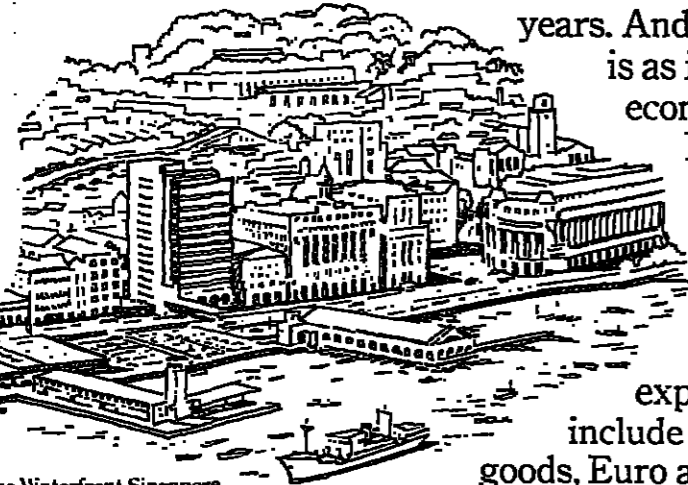


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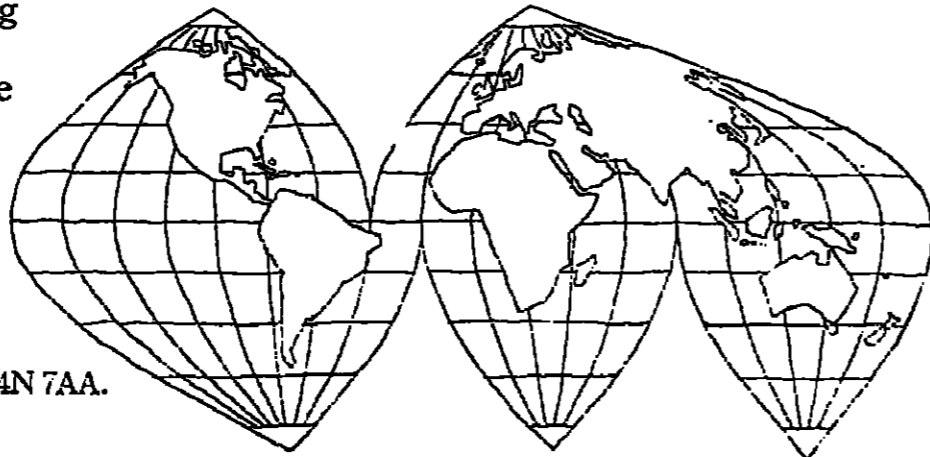


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NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Sweden has progressive levy on individual assets above £19,000

By Daniel Blake Introduction of a wealth tax would bring the United Kingdom into line with the majority of western European countries...

In Finland the tax starts at a low level. Anything over £2,900 is counted, and the rate rises for individuals from 0.5 per cent to 2 per cent on net wealth.

There are however deductions allowable for members of the family and special concessions given for personal effects, livestock for agricultural purposes and a number of other things.

Green Paper absorbs lessons of continental wealth tax systems

By Tim Congdon Britain has been one of the slowest countries in Europe to introduce a wealth tax. In the Scandinavian countries a wealth tax has been in operation for a number of years...

intend to accept these distortions. The guiding principle is that the tax rate should be fairly low and the tax base as wide as possible.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Negative attitude of many British politicians to EEC

From Mr Leif Mills Sir, As Parliament goes into summer recess we can perhaps all breathe a sigh of relief. For the moment we will be spared the argument, specious, exhortation and wordy battles of parliamentary life...

Social conditions and discretion of trustees

From Mr M. H. Oldfield Sir, In his article on pension July 27, Eric Brunet properly pointed out the social conditions that must match the social conditions...

It is true, of course, that in spite of all the words uttered in Parliament, little seems to get done, and the British economic position continues to be in urgent need of attention and action.

Chancellor inflicts a new strain on Inland Revenue

By Derek Harris More than 2,000 additional civil servants will be needed to administer the wealth and gifts taxes at a time when government departments are already in difficulties over staff recruitment and retention.

pressed accountants. There are around 70,000 people at present in the profession, of whom some 19,000 are practising accountants.

45,000 farmers 'will lose relief'

By Hugh Clayton The Country Landowners' Association took a vigorously apocalyptic view of the Chancellor's proposals. They made a cut in home food production inevitable, according to the association.

relief. Implementation could change the appearance of the countryside and lead to a degraded form of part-time agriculture.

farmers were covered by the tax this would involve at least 45,000 farmers.

Economics of mail collection

From Mr E. G. White Sir, The Post Office also suffers from the inflationary influences referred to by Mr Swannock in his letter (July 29) about the increase in charges for collecting his company's mail.

represented little more than 14p a call. This was both uneconomic and wasteful.

Printer's error

From Mr H. E. Verity Sir, Mr Webster, whose you published last week unfortunately misread exemption scheme. He applied only to companies a wages bill of less than £2 per annum.

Problem of surplus Arab funds from c

From Mr Elie H. Khoury Sir, Much has been written lately about the surplus funds accruing to oil exporting countries and the detrimental effects of such increased earnings on Western countries' economic situation.

larily profitable for the Middle Eastern region. It has mainly taken the form of real estate purchases, short-term deposits and non-productive investments.

porate a scheme by which recycling of surplus would be divided into parts. The first part would be used directly by Middle Eastern countries for development purposes within the region.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Budge admits liquidity difficulties as shares go into suspension

By Christopher Wilkins Budge Brothers, the Essex-based house builder and property developer whose shares crashed to only 1p on Wednesday has admitted that it is having liquidity difficulties.

chairman of Budge, Mr Eric Earey, revealed in the annual report that the directors had agreed to waive their rights to a final dividend to conserve resources.

Rebound into the black by Drake & Cubitt

By David Mott The process of loss-elimination by the Drake & Cubitt building and engineering group, which saw the company reduce an interim loss of just over £1m to £314,000 by the end of 1972-73, has put the company back in profit in the current first half after two terms in deficit.

second half, the directors are confident improvement can be maintained although no specific forecast is made.

After tax, minorities and extraordinary credits, attributable profit has turned from a loss of £572,000 to a profit of £512,000.

Business appointments

Mr E. G. Spearling has been appointed group managing director of Brown Brothers & Albany, following the resignation of Mr Dennis Blake as a director.

board of Collett, Dickenson, Pearce (London).

Brian Dowling Corporate Relations Consultants. Mr Laurie Turner has named press relations officer of Pitney-Bowes.

Industrial boost for J. James

In spite of the rigours of the three-day week, shortages of materials and labour and higher bank charges on the industrial side the John James Group was able to raise profits 22 per cent to a record £1.39m last year.

Furness agrees terms for rest of Houlder

Terms have now been agreed for Furness to buy out the minority holdings in Houlder Brothers Houlder, Line and Alexander Shipping to give the group full control of these companies.

same time last year but is also exceeding budgeted expectations. Questioned at yesterday's meeting about a £300,000 loss on the additions, Mr Furness said the group was unlikely to be uncovered and the director concerned had resigned.

share and the dividend is 1.75p (0.75p). Mr C. Seddon, chairman, expects trading to continue at this level until the end of the year.

attributed its gloomy forecast to the national slow-down in house and flat sales and dearer borrowing. Daejan is part of the Freshwater Group.

Hartwells Group Ltd. Car and Commercial Vehicles, Agricultural Equipment and Fuel Oil Distribution

Table with financial data for Hartwells Group Ltd. including Year ended 28th February 1974 and 1973, Sales, Net Profit, Dividends, Earnings per share, and Profits in last three months.

Charrington ahead

So far in the current year, trading of Charrington, Gardner, Locker is not only ahead of the

Relapse at Daejan

Exactly in line with the interim forecast, profits of Daejan Holdings slumped from £2.2m to £1.3m pre-tax last year. But the dividend is held at 4.5p.

Benjamin Priest

Taxable profit of Benjamin Priest & Sons (Holdings) are again a record at £612,000, against £575,000, including a contribution of £153,000 from Investments Developments and its subsidiaries from January 1, 1973, to March 29, 1974.

Final flourish at Wagon Indust'l

The late turnaround at Wagon Industrial Holdings (formerly Wagon Repairs) has been maintained and the group finished 1973-74 with a taxable profit up 23 per cent to £1.71m.

Danger of 'timidity' by lending banks

The first four months at Leopold Joseph Holdings have shown a trend closely in line with last year, when net profits rose from £450,000 to £470,000.

Tilling pay £1.3m for builders' merchants

For £1.35m in cash and shares Thomas Tilling has acquired Lockhart Bennett, builders' merchants based in Luton and Dunstable. Last year Lockhart's pre-tax profits were £375,000 on sales of £5.2m.

E Lancs Paper soars

Following a record £816,000 pre-tax last year East Lancashire Paper Group more than doubled profits from £293,000 to £664,000 in the half to June 30.

Relapse at Daejan

Exactly in line with the interim forecast, profits of Daejan Holdings slumped from £2.2m to £1.3m pre-tax last year. But the dividend is held at 4.5p.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Jump in Shell's second quarter margins



Mr Felix Manager, chairman of Hoover, lower profits from Holland.

Dutch/Shell's second quarter margins pose some interesting questions about the companies' pricing policies in the Middle East crisis last summer. Now that stock prices are no longer confusing, it looks relevant to ask whether selling prices have risen further than simply to recede costs and whether they may be self-defeating in the face of sales resistance being encountered in the first quarter. Royal Dutch/Shell emphasized the exceptional nature of stock profits of £125m in net income of £319m, giving an underlying £194m. The latter figure includes negligible stock profits struck after a £52m provision against further losses on Gulf nuclear venture. So the underlying figure is £142m, an effective increase of 55 per cent over the first period, while sales per gallon in fact increased from 1.22p to 1.22p since the start of the year.

view that this situation will continue. But this is an area where the balance can change with alarming speed. Yesterday's announcement from Furness Withy of terms for the purchase of the minorities in Houlder Bros, Houlder Line and Alexander Shipping appears to have little relevance for Manchester Liners in the context of FW's riding up operation, but extending that line of thought a little, it might well contemplate relinquishing its stake to a third party some time.

Interim 1974 1973  
Capitalization £7m  
Pre-tax profits £1.75 (£0.65)  
Dividend gross 1.5p (1p)

## UDT A long road ahead

He that is down need fear no fall. That, at any rate, may have been the hope of UDT shareholders yesterday when the price levelled off at 34p, down 6p on the day and 50p below its best level of 1974. The hard truth is, however, that there is still little rational basis on which the shares can be evaluated, nor will there be until the terms of the convertible rights issue are known and a clearer outlook for volume and rate trends emerges.

Still, UDT did a good deal yesterday to dispense the market's fear of the unknown, even though the process of enlightenment was rather painful. For instance, a property book of £160m was much larger than the market had expected in the light of the Old Broad Street securities subsidiary's loss. And the £3.7m loss on United Kingdom consumer finance—probably over £4m in the second half alone—was worse than the indicators had suggested, adding weight to reports that UDT entered 1974 with a very short deposit book indeed.

Against this must be weighed the reaffirmation that UDT lends no more than £5m to any one property customer, that it has been guaranteed funds from its bankers, that it has stayed off the foreign exchanges and that it has not been involved in any continental banking scandals. Things will be badly awry if sentiment fails to improve as a result.

Whether the proposed rights issue is also a bull point two must depend on the Pru. If its underwriting services are required on a big scale, and if it is reluctant to assume the bidding responsibilities that would attach to an eventual 30 per cent equity stake, then it can be expected to be a net seller of UDT stock eventually. But at this stage it would be foolish to rule the possibility of an offer right out of court.

Meanwhile, the road back to overall profitability in United Kingdom consumer finance looks like proving a long one, with sluggish volume limiting the benefits of high lending rates. Despite the provisions, the spectre of the property market must continue to haunt the banking side for some time. Whether the overseas interests can maintain their momentum, after their 43 per cent profits growth last year, remains to be seen. Even if shareholders are optimistic enough to regard a p/e ratio of 9 as irrelevant, they must be resigned to a long wait before anything like a full recovery in the price takes place.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)  
Capitalization £36.9m  
Pre-tax profits £11.7m (£24.3m)  
Earnings per share 3.78p (11.66p)  
Dividend gross 4.13p (3.94p)

## NEW TAX PROPOSALS

# Unsound taxes, and difficult to administer

### Lindsay Duncan discusses the problems inherent in Mr Healey's measures

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech of March 26 that there would be both a gift tax and a wealth tax. In fact he said that the gift tax was already with us and would be charged on gifts made from Budget day. He said nothing about the rates, the exemption limit, or what gifts would be taxed for the very good reason that he did not know.

As far as the wealth tax is concerned, he expected that the tax would not become operative for some little time as he proposed to issue a Green Paper to stimulate public discussion. In addition, as in the case of estate duty, all assets situated in the United Kingdom irrespective of the domicile of the donor will fall within the charge to the tax.

On the other hand, the wealth tax will be chargeable on any person who is resident and domiciled in the United Kingdom, and he will be chargeable to wealth tax on his worldwide assets. Income not domiciled in the United Kingdom who has lived here for a considerable time might also be within the charge; it is difficult to think of a better way of sending him back whence he came.

As in the case of estate duty, the wealth tax will be chargeable on husbands and wives separately and not in aggregation as they are for income tax purposes.

Minor children give rise to a problem, in that the Government has decided that they should be aggregated with someone without saying exactly who. One idea under consideration is that a child's wealth should be aggregated with that of the parent from whose side the family wealth derived. What happens if the wealth derives from elsewhere is not stated.

Trusts give rise to problems of great magnitude. The proposal is that property held in trust should be treated as if it were the property of the settlor, the trustee or the next highest rate (or the next highest rate) with a form of abatement. This type of solution might work in the case of ordinary trusts where the beneficiaries are identifiable; it certainly cannot work satisfactorily in the case of discretionary trusts.

The thinking in the Green Paper aims at overkill and it is probable that many United Kingdom trusts will have severe problems.

No satisfactory solution is offered in the case of overseas trusts, but the Government's thinking seems to centre round a wholly novel and unworkable concept, namely the distinction between a "genuine" trust and an "artificial" trust.

No indication is given as to how the distinction can work in practice and no doubt many trusts will be found to be artificial. It would be like to think of artificial trusts as being made up of artificial people.

In the case of the gift tax the White Paper is equally vague. It is easy enough to state the basis on which wealth tax will be charged and we are told that in principle property will be valued on an open market basis. Just as in the case of estate duty, however, one immediately senses the realms of fantasy since in order to arrive at the open market value certain factors have to be assumed and others have to be ignored.

Valuation is not an exact science and on purely practical grounds a tax which is based entirely on the opinion of a valuer introduces an element of capriciousness. In the case of owner-occupied houses, for instance, it might be possible to have your house valued on the open market basis, but the value would be possible to estimate the value of a house by taking its rateable value and applying to it a multiple so that some approximation to its likely selling price could be arrived at.

Valuation is offered as to what will happen when a loan has been applied indiscriminately to the acquisition of chargeable and nonchargeable assets. Presumably an ordinary mortgage will be deductible from the value of the house as a matter of course. Although the gift tax can be grafted on to the existing estate duty administration, the wealth tax does not fall naturally into the present pattern of the Inland Revenue empire. A new division is therefore to be established to administer the tax.

it is obvious that in some parts of the country rateable values are more closely akin to reality than in others. There might be a case for excluding owner-occupied houses from the tax altogether, but this is evidently not to be. There is an insurmountable problem in the annual valuation of antiquities, works of art, stamps, etc. Apart from the intolerable burden which it would put on taxpayers, a valuer able, the value of items such as these is highly variable depending as it does on short-term supply and demand and on fiscal considerations. These difficulties have persuaded some countries with a wealth tax to exclude such items altogether. It seems that we do not intend to do this.

Quoted securities are easily valued as there is a free market but quoted securities are almost incapable of sensible valuation year by year. The problem of valuing shares in a private company is old and well known and requires not merely an appraisal of the company but also its history and future prospects. If to this problem is added another, namely, the valuation of shares in subsidiaries (possibly foreign subsidiaries) of the company, it will be seen that the whole basis on which the wealth tax is to be calculated on unquoted shares is virtually arbitrary.

The same considerations apply to small businesses and partnerships. The problem of what happens when a trader has to sell part of his business in order to pay the tax has not been faced, except that there might under certain circumstances be a postponement of payment of the tax.

The valuation of rights in pension funds would not be required as these rights are to be exempt from the wealth tax. Insurance policies will however be valued at their surrender value in most cases.

From the total gross wealth will be deductible certain liabilities and mortgages in order to arrive at the taxable net wealth. If, however, a debt relates to an exempt asset (eg household chattels and cars) no deduction will be given for the debt.

No indication is offered as to what will happen when a loan has been applied indiscriminately to the acquisition of wealth has been gathering steam in recent decades (although there is some evidence that in the two years between 1970 and 1972 the trend went into reverse).

It is far from certain whether this debate will be resolved by the Government's new measures. Although an exemption limit, below which individuals would not have to pay wealth tax, was stated explicitly in the Green Paper, there was running through it an implication that it would be set fairly high, so that only the very wealthy indeed were caught.

If this turns out to be the case, then the really interesting question is how equal Britain is today. It is unlikely to be collected. For if only the top 1 per cent have to fill the returns, then we will not know for sure what is happening to the personal fortunes of those only slightly below them. Since everybody seems to agree that the situation has been losing ground without Government intervention, it is difficult to see how the wealth tax can be argued to be making a contribution towards levelling out wealth where this process would not be going on anyway.

If Professor Atkinson is right, and the real bastion of the well-off has become the wealth bracket just below the top 1 per cent, then Mr Healey's measures will not do much to change the situation unless he goes below the limits which seem to be being thought of at the moment. And if Professor Atkinson is wrong, then the redistribution process is taking place anyway without the Government's help.

David Blake

## Are the new levies necessary?

One effect of the proposed wealth tax legislation, if it is introduced, will be to force the collection of much more information about who owns how much of the country's wealth. This is a thing about statistics on this vital subject is how few there are and how unreliable the estimates are generally agreed to be.

Those who support action to tax wealth usually claim that wealth in Britain is shared out very unequally, probably more so than in any other advanced country. Those who oppose wealth taxes tend to claim, on the other hand, that wealth is distributed much more evenly than most commentators have suggested and that it is in any case being redistributed from the rich to the rest fairly rapidly without any Government intervention. But neither side know just what the pattern really is.

Anyone hoping that the Government's Green Paper would provide a clear answer to this question will be disappointed. The report contains an appendix in which the authors try to work out how much of the national wealth is owned by the top few per cent of the population. But as the authors rightly concede, the evidence which we have on this subject is fragmentary, often contradictory and almost always open to different interpretations.

The only source of data available are the figures produced by the Inland Revenue as a result of their analysis of the estates of people who die. As the authors admit, there are enormous difficulties in using these figures. In the first place there are all sorts of difficulties of valuation, since most wealth does not take the form of cash in the bank but of such things as shares or property. In making an estimate for the purpose of the Green Paper, the authors conceded that the market price of shares underrates their true worth which ought to reflect their asset value, and that most houses are also recorded at less than their true value.

These two errors, which are just some of the many which are bound to occur, tend to work in opposite directions. The very rich hold their wealth disproportionately largely in the form of shares, while for the less well off, houses are the largest single possession. None the less, the existence of factors such as these makes the figures that come out at the end much more open to dispute. A further complication is added by doubts about whether the people who die are a representative cross-section of wealth holders as a whole, after allowance has been made for the high proportion of old people who will have had more time to accumulate wealth than the young. Because of all these uncertainties, any picture of the distribution of wealth must remain an impression rather than an accurate record. However, there does seem to be a consensus that using these figures suggests that in 1970 the top 1 per cent owned roughly 28 per cent to 30 per cent of the national wealth, the top 5 per cent owned 51 per cent to 56 per cent of it and the top 10 per cent owned roughly 70 per cent of the national wealth.

Put in money terms in 1970 the total net worth of everybody in this country was, very roughly, £100,000m. Of this sum, the top 412,000 people owned between them about £30,000m, and the top two million owned roughly £55,000m. These figures are deliberately approximate because any attempt at greater accuracy is bound to be spurious. Nobody would claim that this is an equal distribution of wealth, although whether that is desirable is a matter of political view. The share of the top 1 per cent, in particular, is strikingly high but one of the few facts on which all would agree is that it has been going down since the war.

In 1960, for example, the same calculations which give the top 1 per cent under 30 per cent gave them 38 per cent of the national wealth in 1970. In 1965 it was 34 per cent. If we go back to before the First World War the decline becomes even more dramatic. Just before 1914 most calculations suggest that the top 1 per cent of the British population owned 70 per cent of the wealth.

It is what has happened to the share which this group has lost which has provided much of the controversy in recent debates over whether wealth is being shared out more equally, although they are being resolutely coy about how they propose to go about it.

Law One of the RFU gives the measurements for pitches and for goalposts the fact and inches that made the game what it is. To amend this or any other rule takes a long time, requiring approval from the game's international board, which covers England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

While groundsmen the world over would no doubt wish that the Metrication Board would leave well alone, so that they can carry on marking out pitches in the time-honoured way, progress nevertheless winds its way slowly but surely.

Instead of marking out pitches 110 yards long by 75 yards wide, groundsmen will have to adjust to marking out 100.1 metres by 68.25 metres, while goalposts will have to be 5.735 metres apart rather than 18 feet 6 inches.

## Correction

The Krupp myth lives on, at least in the United States and in the mind of none other than the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller.

In a comment on the international oil situation in US News and World Report, the banker clearly forgot that such steel companies as the British Steel Corporation, Thyssen-Rhein Stahl, Hoescht-Hoogovens, are much bigger steel makers than Krupp. Rockefeller is reported as saying that "Iran announced that it will purchase 25 per cent of Krupp, the largest steel company in Europe."

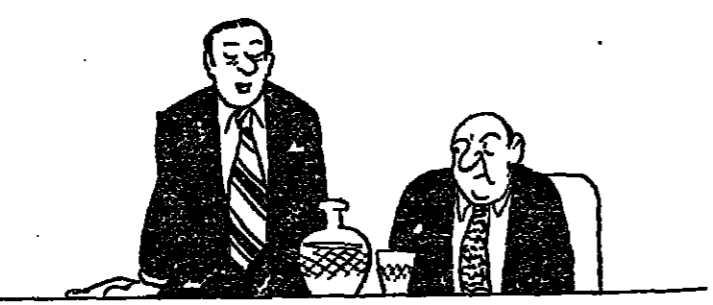
Now, as it happens, not only is Krupp the biggest steel maker in Europe but for that matter the Iranians bought only a 25 per cent stake in Krupp's steel manufacturing subsidiary, which in fact accounts for less than one-third of Krupp's annual turnover.

## Metric rugby

The Rugby Football Union is one of the next organizations to be unwillingly caught up in the trammels of metrication. Pitches are supposed to go metric next year, and union officials are already trying to sort the matter out, although they are being resolutely coy about how they propose to go about it.

## Business Diary: NPA's next, please! • To judge a jobber

Fleet Street did not have much to say about the News Publishers' Association, a body representing the newspaper industry to Parliament, trade unions and like, is now looking for its director in almost as many years.



## Hollywood

Allowing for inflation our shares are now almost exactly what they were in 1924 when my grandfather said, and I quote, 'Prosperity is just around the corner.'

For the successful applicant, no decision will be more urgent than the preservation of his own job, with the whole future of the NPA looking ever more doubtful. The organization was dealt a severe one. Even if there are any firms anxious to recruit new staff after the stock market plunge, a career in jobbing can hardly be at the top of the school leaver's list. The knowledge that there are further exams in store, if only on stock exchange practice, could well make it even less attractive. After all, the jobber's pitch was one of the few remaining havens in the City where paper qualifications in economics and finance counted for nothing.

And the American Secretary of State not emerged from Watergate with a clean bill of health, there would have been an ideal job awaiting him in Bouverie Street, EC4.

## Academic

The Stock Exchange Council's decision to introduce exams for stock-jobbers looks a little academic in more ways than one. Even if there are any firms anxious to recruit new staff after the stock market plunge, a career in jobbing can hardly be at the top of the school leaver's list. The knowledge that there are further exams in store, if only on stock exchange practice, could well make it even less attractive. After all, the jobber's pitch was one of the few remaining havens in the City where paper qualifications in economics and finance counted for nothing.

## Business Diary

John O'Keefe, the genial and able former personnel manager of Associated Newspapers has held the post for not more than a year, has lured away by large sums of money to head of industrial relations at Thames Television. He is wisely on an extended holiday in deepest peace, immune from questions about his present and future salaries, as are most executives by the time their careers and goings are a matter of public interest. Keefe's predecessor was Peter IPC, executive Frankers, who after two years in a job was anticipated away to chairmanship of East Midlands Allied Press and a director of Plessey. Before him was NPA staff politely ribbed as the "short reign" one Norman Reeves, and he him it was News of the World executive Neville Hopwood, who hung on to the job a record term of some six years. The post is now being advertised, and although a man with level industrial relations experience is being sought, a career within the Fleet Street newspaper jungle is not appearing to be particularly attractive. Candidates, however,

## Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

武田薬品工業株式会社

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1974

Yen Millions	Yen Millions
Property, plant and equipment, less depreciation	54,026
Investments and advances	31,658
Current assets	182,101
Less current liabilities	102,620
Other assets	11,342
Less retirement and severance indemnities	21,178
Long-term debt	13,184
	142,145
Issued capital of 497,203,222 shares	24,860
Capital and revenue reserves	110,285
	135,145
Net sales	225,983
Operating profit	20,046
Interest, dividends and other income less interest and other expenses	3,628
Provision for income taxes	23,674
Net earnings	10,847
	12,827

Semi annual cash dividends: 6 months to 30th September, 1973, ¥3.75 per share—¥1,853 million; 6 months to 31st March, 1974, ¥3.75 per share—¥1,865 million. This last dividend is not reflected in the above figures.

Copies of the Annual Report are available from Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BH.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets UDT unsettles shares

The Stock Market had another nervous session yesterday, with the announcement of a 20m rights issue by United Dominion Trust doing nothing to restore confidence in the battered insurance and hire purchase sectors. In spite of good profits news from Shell Oil, industrial shares began to drift down on thin trading. But the market leaders were marked a shade higher in late dealings on expectations that Wall Street, pleased for news from the White House, was in for another active session. The wealth and gift tax announcements had no noticeable effect.

The day opened well on the back of Wall Street's overnight gains. But confidence was soon checked when cautious news from Shell and UDT was strengthened by the suspension of Budge Bros, the householder and property developer, which admitted to financial problems. Shell's profit figures were considered excellent at least £25m above predictions for the second quarter. But the shares, after climbing to 179p, came back to close at 177p, a net 3p up with the market worried by Shell's disclosure of falling demand in the consumer goods sector. Other oil shares remained wary, and a recovery in BP, which closed unchanged at 330p after

326p, reflected the mark up in late dealings. Halved profits at United Dominion Trust, while hardly unexpected after last week's plunge in the share price, confirmed the worst fears. More upsetting was the rights issue, which brought a fall of 3p to 81p in Prudential Assurance, which is bearing the major burden of the rights. Also weak on the insurance pitch was Royal Insurance, which was believed to have a £2.5m investment in Budge Bros. Shares in UDT closed 6p off at 34p after 33p, with other hire purchase and fringe bank shares

also hit by their disclosure of an operating loss on consumer finance in the United Kingdom. Mercantile Credit lost 2p to 31p, and Wagon Finance 5p to 31p. At 9p, Vavasour slipped to within one penny of the previous low of the share price, and Corinthian Holdings (13p) closed at its "low". But the joint stock banks moved up yesterday. A firm feature in consumers was Hoover, whose "A" shares ended 5p up at 205p on news of better than expected trading for the second quarter. Gold mines eased in thin trade.

Allied Inv agrees £2.8m for St Helen's

Allied Investments, a concern specializing in private health care and operating the largest United Kingdom nursing agency, is regarded as the bidder for St Helen's Securities. An agreed offer has been made with two alternatives: for every 14 shares either 5 Allied ordinarys and £1.95 of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1980, or £3.50 cash, which makes the offer worth £2.8m. Commercial Union Assurance and Orion Bank, together owning 39.52 per cent of SHS, have, with the Takeover Panel's consent, undertaken to accept the

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for currency (S, STRAIGHTS), bid, offer, and various Eurobond issues like American Motors, Anglo-American, etc.

Latest dividends

Table with columns for company name, dividend amount, and dates.

Briefly

STOREY BROTHERS Company has acquired 81,000 ordinary in Macgregor Walkoverings. WATSHAM'S Pre-tax profit jumped 84 per cent to £103,000. TPC-NEWMAN Thomas Poole & Gladstone China has raised its stake in Newnam Industries by £55,000 ordinary, to 1.1 million (22.5 per cent). Together with associates TPC has

also acquired 15 per cent of Agar Cross.

ML ALKAN Turnover for half year, £448,000, and profit £40,000. If stable conditions can be maintained, group's recovery will continue. Board aims to pay 30p gross. ANGLIO-INDONESIAN PLANTATION, £324,000 (loss £46,000). Earnings a share, 4.12p. MALFORD SHEED (HLDGS) £217,000 for half year. Net profit, £250,000 (£169,000). Dividend is up from 2p to 2.25p.

Wall Street

New York, Aug 8.—Profiting from inflation shock, stocks ended the market's strong rally earlier this week on building ex-

pectations of President Nixon's resignation. The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 12.67 points to 784.89, its least 45 points in the three previous sessions and was ahead more than three points in early trading today. At least 45 issues gained and 700 fell at the close. Gainers led by five-to-one in early trading.

Table of stock prices for various companies like Allied Chem, Amstar, Amgen, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various categories like All-Share, Industrial, etc.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various terms like 1 month, 3 months, 6 months.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with their respective values.

Commodities

Fresh sharp fall in coffee. A fresh sharp decline was seen in London COFFEE futures yesterday with prices sagging to their lowest level since last September. Losses ranged between 2 1/4 and 2 1/2 on London futures, just over a month the nearby September position has dropped over £100 a ton. The overnight collapse in New York futures, which culminated in a limit down pool of 177 lots offered with no takers, triggered an early decline and when New York reopened with further losses the London market came under heavy pressure from mixed selling and prices fell away sharply. Values close at or very close to the day's lows.

NY silver slumps 20 cents limit

New York, Aug 8.—SILVER slumped the maximum 20 cents limit influenced by speculation that President Nixon will soon announce a 20-cent increase in the gold price. The futures market was down 20 cents to 37 1/2. The futures index was down 20 cents to 37 1/2. The futures index was down 20 cents to 37 1/2.

Canadian Prices

Table showing Canadian prices for various commodities like wheat, oil, etc.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and commodities.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling closes one cent lower. Foreign exchanges are awed with rumours of President Nixon's resignation moving the market one way, then the other. The dollar was stronger on the day, but fluctuated from hour to hour. The pound opened at \$2.675, down almost 1c from its overnight level. It then lost more ground early in the morning to touch a day's low of \$2.645 about 10 am. It was a bit stronger in the afternoon, as it is expected that resignation might not be imminent, eventually closing at \$2.665, down 100 points on the day. Gold closed at \$151, down 53 on the day.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays Bank, FNC, etc.

Funds easy for discount houses

In the money market, yesterday, fresh funds were in full supply and a 4 to 5 per cent discounting balances were usually taken in the range of 6 to 8 per cent, although a few houses that had been holding off until very late in the day were heard to pay up to 10 per cent.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling for various banks and locations.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and commodities.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks and locations.

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Table of Recent Issues and Eurosyndicate information.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with their respective values.

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London and Regional Market Prices
Nervous but steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 5. Dealings End, Aug 16. Contango Day, Aug 19. Settlement Day, Aug 28.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

Main market price table with columns for various commodities, currencies, and financial instruments. Includes sections for RITCHIE STOCKS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, OIL, RUBBER, and REGIONALS.



PROPERTY also on pages 12 & 13

LONDON AND SUBURBAN
DULWICH
ROY BROOKS
KENSINGTON, W.8
ELEGANT LLOYD 80-
W.C.1
KINGSTON HILL
WIMBLEDON, S.W.19

RICHMOND VILLAGE
MITCHAM COMMON
SURREY
KINGSTON CLOSE
RICHMOND PARK
STURGIS & SON
EAST SHEEN, S.W.14

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STOREY HOUSES
LITTLE VENICE, W.9
LUXURIOUS CHELSEA HOUSE
BRIGTON

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LUXURIOUS CHELSEA HOUSE
BRIGTON

LONDON FLATS
MAYFAIR
ROYAL PATENT
MAYFAIR
HOLLAND PARK, W.11

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
BUSINESS NOTICES
BUSINESSES FOR SALE
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

CONTACT PERSONNEL INC CANADA
BUSINESSES FOR SALE
FRIENDLY MOTHER'S HELP

SURGICAL NURSING HOME FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
WHOLE or part of the Capital of a 21-bedded, registered, freehold, newly renovated Surgical Nursing Home with fully equipped and air-conditioned theatre suite located in quiet and pleasant residential town close to centre of prosperous business town, for sale as going concern. No competition. Excellent prospects.

FACTORY with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries and household products
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department stores, consumers and markets
Position: North-west Germany
Daily output: approx. 50 tonnes in household packs
Site area: approx. 17,500 sq. metres
Factory area: approx. 2,200 sq. metres
Office building: approx. 300 sq. metres
Recreation building: approx. 250 sq. metres
All buildings in first-class condition, built 1973.
Negotiating price: approx. 3.5 million Dm.
Cash: approx. 1.5 million Dm.
Enquiries to Box 1606 D, The Times

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
Ministry of Industry and Energy
Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques
INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER
The Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques invites international tenders for the planning and turn-key construction of a sodium salt production complex with the following annual capacities:
- Carbamate: 150,000 tonnes with a future expansion to 300,000 tonnes
- Silica glass: 20,000 tonnes
- Bicarbonate: 2,500 tonnes
Interested firms may obtain copies of the specifications from the following address:
Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques
Division Engineering et Développement
29, rue Didouche Mourad - Algiers
Tel. 63.04.21 to 25; Telex: SONAMER 52.521
The last date for receipt of bids is 31 October 1974.

GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
KENYA PIPELINE COMPANY LIMITED
CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOMBASA/NAIROBI WHITE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PIPELINE
Interested manufacturers/suppliers are notified that Tenders will be invited in accordance with the following programme for the supply and delivery to Mombasa of materials and equipment required for the above project.
16TH AUGUST 1974
Steel storage tanks
Mainline pumps and drivers, electric/diesel
Coax and wrap materials
30TH SEPTEMBER 1974
Mainline pipe
Pressure reducing valves
Non-return valves
Pipe fittings
Insulating langes
Diesel generator sets
Electric and control cable
Transformers
Switchgear
Structural steel work and cladding
Reinforcing bar
Fencing and gates
31ST OCTOBER 1974
Control valves
Supervisory control equipment
Telecommunications equipment
29TH NOVEMBER 1974
Meters
Meter provers
31ST DECEMBER 1974
Cathodic protection equipment
Hydraulic actuating equipment
Leak detection equipment
Fire fighting equipment
Rail road tanker loading equipment
Tender documents may be obtained from the offices of:
PENCOL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
19 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HP
on or after the above dates, for return within 45 days

DOMESTIC BUREAU S.W.3
PERSONNEL ASSISTANT c £2,250
Barlow Myers is a leading UK distributor of fork-lift trucks and employs over 500 personnel in the clerical, engineering and sales areas. We have a vacancy for a Personnel Assistant to be located at our head office and largest depot at Maidenhead. The job is broadly based with responsibility for recruitment and induction, job evaluation, appraisal and career development, salary and wage administration. You should be a young graduate with some experience of recruitment and salary administration. Salary is negotiable at about £2,250 p.a. and the usual bi-company benefits apply. This is an interesting appointment with scope for deep involvement in a successful growth company. If you want to hear more ring me, John McCullagh, on Littlefield Green 2151 or write, giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience, to:
BARLOW MYERS LIMITED,
Airfield Estate, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST
Multi National bank in Nigeria require an experienced Receptionist/Telephonist for their recently established office. Position will suit younger girl who wishes to become a member of a multi-national but progressive organization. Attractive salary and substantial fringe benefits offered. The ability to type would be an advantage. Apply to The Manager, IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LTD., 125 MARK LANE, LONDON EC2M 6JH (Telephone 638 4811).

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST
We need another Interviewer to negotiate with clients and applicants. The keen demand for our services ensures the candidate will be well motivated person to achieve substantial earnings in this exciting and fast paced environment. Please telephone, quoting Reference LP71/A.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST
Mature attractive girl needed by company to act as receptionist and to make all travel arrangements. Air line travel, plus car hire, plus smart appearance and friendly manner. Good salary and benefits. Good location in Knightsbridge. Please ring Marie Faye WILLIAMS, Director of COMPANIES, 384 3418.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR
International Company in Green Park needs an Office Supervisor with a knowledge of office management and a good ability to look after their staff. Age 30 plus, salary up to £2,000 p.a. plus benefits and experience. APPLICATION AGENCY, 1 Stratton Ground, SW1P 1JX. (few minutes Victoria Station).

NURSE/MEDICAL SECRETARY
For G.P. night practice in Kensington. Night duty Monday to Friday 7.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. 270 p.w. Weekends 275 p.w. Driving essential. Salary negotiable. Hospital trained an advantage. Hospital. Ring Medical Secretary, 737 2000 or 229 3352.

NATIONAL FUR CO.
PERSONAL LADY REQUIRED BY NATIONAL FUR CO. LTD. 195/196 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3 for Showroom and P.R. department. TELEPHONE BARDON ON 01-589 4801 FOR APPOINTMENT

LEGAL NOTICES
LILROY TRUCKING Limited
Notice is hereby given that the company has been dissolved under the provisions of the Companies Act 1947. The liquidator is Mr. J. H. LILROY, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. The last date for the presentation of claims is 31st October 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES
CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners for England that they have received from the Hon. Mr. Justice Goff a writ of Habeas Corpus in favour of the Rev. Canon J. H. LILROY, who is a member of the clergy of the Church of England. The writ is returnable on the 11th day of October 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES
CHARITY COMMISSION
Notice is hereby given that the Charity Commission for England and Wales has received from the Hon. Mr. Justice Goff a writ of Habeas Corpus in favour of the Rev. Canon J. H. LILROY, who is a member of the clergy of the Church of England. The writ is returnable on the 11th day of October 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES
WALTER N. BLAIR
Liquidator
Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed liquidator of the company known as WALTER N. BLAIR & CO. (LONDON) LTD. The company was registered in London on 15th July 1974. The last date for the presentation of claims is 31st October 1974.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT
required for young director of rapidly expanding Trust company. Situated in new offices in Hanover, W.1. SALARY AROUND £2,200. This interesting appointment offers considerable scope for working in a busy and friendly atmosphere. Please telephone Mary Philip on 408 3100 in the first instance to consider an immediate interview.

SECRETARY-PERSONNEL
We are looking for a Secretary with good shorthand writing skills who has preferably had previous experience in a busy personnel department of a large international company. Applicants should be aware of and enjoy the challenge and pressures of staff recruitment. If you have such qualifications and would like to join a personnel department working for a young Personnel modern office very near to Piccadilly Circus Underground then write for an application form or ring direct for an appointment to the PERSONNEL OFFICER, RTZ SERVICES, 6 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON SW14 6LD. Tel: EXT. 2308 OR 2309.

SECRETARY
A director of a City firm of 250 employees with a reputation for rapid growth and expansion is seeking a Secretary with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and will be required to handle a large volume of correspondence. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. Longman, Personnel Officer, 80 Fencham Street, London E.C.4.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST
Bona Harris Street Consultants need a Secretary with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and will be required to handle a large volume of correspondence. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: Bona Harris Street Consultants, 100 Fencham Street, London E.C.4.

GREEN PARK
Our international company needs a Secretary with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and will be required to handle a large volume of correspondence. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: Green Park, 100 Fencham Street, London E.C.4.

LIBRARY SERVICE SECRETARY
Applications are invited for the appointment of a Secretary to the Borough Librarian to Central Library, High Road, Willesden Green, L.NW10 2ST. Salary scale: Clerical 4 (£2,098-£2,329 incl. London Weighting and Threshold Allowance) depending on experience. A five-day, 35 hour week is operated. Application forms from: The Administration Manager, Room 905, Brent House, High Road, Wembley. Returnable by 17th August. Telephone 01-908 (24 hours Ansafone service). Reference number must be quoted.

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Advertisement for THE TIMES SECRETARIES, featuring a large graphic of a typewriter and text promoting secretarial services. Includes contact information for The Times Secretaries, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF.



كندا من الاصل

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL CITY BASED INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS P.A./SECRETARY £2,000 p.a. PLUS COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR SALARY TO £2,500

ADUATE SECRETARY ENJOY ASSISTING HEAD OF ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE

ADVERTISING ENJOY ASSISTING HEAD OF ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE

ENIOR SECRETARY up to £2,600

GRADUATE GIRLS ADVERTISING A major company in N.W.1

EXHIBITIONS SECRETARY Young girl with an interest in fashion

RELIABLE so-called girl (16+) for various duties in Victoria

SMALL BUSY CONSULTANT's office in Epsom

YOUNG SECRETARY/SHORTHAND Typist for investment company

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES-INTERVIEWING PERSONNEL AND LEGAL

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SENIOR SECRETARY National Recreation Organization in Mayfair

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL Help our Consultant Histopathologist by becoming his PERSONAL SECRETARY

LEGAL SECRETARIES TO £2,280 for varied and interesting positions

PERSONNEL OPPORTUNITY The Personnel Director of a well-known international company

COLLEGE LEADER £1,800 max. As Sec/PA to the advertising man of this college

SHORTHAND SECRETARY to work in the office of a Solicitor

GRADUATES with some secretarial training for temporary office work

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT 'WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS' SECRETARIAL

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC. 589 Tottenham Court Road

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT 'WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS' SECRETARIAL

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INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT 'WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS' SECRETARIAL

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC. 589 Tottenham Court Road

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SENIOR SECRETARY wanted for EUROPEAN COORDINATOR

FLAT SHARING INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Europe, N.A.S. America, Africa, Australia, etc.

SENIOR SECRETARY for small but expanding operations office opposite Victoria Station

THE PRIME MINISTER might be getting letters with your initials on the bottom

SITUATIONS WANTED YOUNG MAN, ex public school, financially desperate

RENTALS AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs furnished flat or house

RENTALS WELLS FARGATE, 2 bedroom house, excellent transport

RENTALS WELLS FARGATE, 2 bedroom house, excellent transport

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RENTALS WINDHURST, Family house in lovely position to let

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roadcasting d you think that Dan Farson had settled Dracula's hash earlier in the week?

C1 10.50, Tintin, 10.45, White, 10.50, Take Another, 10.50, Women's Golf

Border 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Tyne Tees 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Radio 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Radio 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Radio 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Thames 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

London Weekend 7.00 The Penn Street Gang, 7.30 The Magician

Ulster 10.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

Radio 9.30 am, The Secretary, 10.30, John Arnold, 10.30, Ed Allen

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ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY 4-door saloon, Delivery 1974

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